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*Statutes of the religious and military
order of the Temple, as ...*

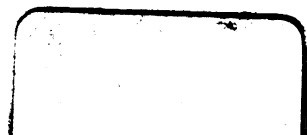
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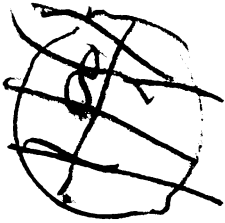
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Jacques de Molay,

ELECTED GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER. 1295;

IMMOLATED 1313.

Temple, Scotland.

Statutes
OF THE
RELIGIOUS AND MILITARY ORDER
OF
The Temple,
AS ESTABLISHED IN SCOTLAND;
WITH
AN HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ORDER.



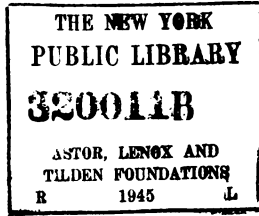
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CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ORDER.	i
GRAND OFFICERS OF THE ORDER, 1843-44,	xxi
SANCTION TO THE STATUTES,	1

Statutes,

CHAP. I.—The Order,	3
II.—The Grand Conclave,	4
III.—The Grand Council,	6
IV.—Grand Priories,	8
V.—Priories,	10
VI.—Mode of Admission,	13
VII.—Costume,	15
VIII.—Armorial Bearings,	19
IX.—Credentials,	20
X.—Dues,	22
XI.—Forms of Memorials, &c.	24

APPENDIX.

Roll of the Members of the Grand Conclave,	31
Designs of Arms, &c. per List,	39

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HISTORICAL NOTICE OF THE ORDER.



THE History of the Knights Templars, from the Institution of the Order in 1118, under the Mastership of Hugo de Payence, down to the period of their Persecution by Pope Clement V. in 1309, and the subsequent Martyrdom of Jacques de Molay, is so well known, that the task of repetition in a

Prefatory Notice like this, would be utterly superfluous. The elaborate works of Dupuy, Raynouard, and many others, bring down the Chronicles of the Temple, with the utmost minuteness, until the death of de Molay. The following observations are solely directed to the subsequent History of the Order, which, from certain circumstances to be noted hereafter, has become a matter of intense antiquarian interest.

The persecution instituted against the unfortunate Knights was not confined to France, but was general throughout Europe. In England, Spain, and Italy, and indeed everywhere except in Scotland, the Temple lands were confiscated, and the Brethren brought to trial and condemned. Until the commencement of the present century it was the creed of every Historian, that the Order, in its distinctive character and ancient government, had perished utterly, except in one remote country, where it rather survived than

*

a

flourished. A new claim, however, has been put forth on the part of a certain society, now constituted and existing in France, which would, if supported by reasonable evidence, present a most remarkable episode in the history of the Chivalric Orders.

The Legend of the French Templars, as stated by themselves, is briefly as follows :—Sometime before his execution, Jacques de Molay, with the view of preserving and perpetuating the Order, assigned his full power and authority to a Brother, called Johannes Marcus Larmenius, whom he likewise nominated his successor. In virtue of this appointment, Larmenius transmitted the dignity to another, and a long roll of the holders of the Mastership is given, which contains, among those of other distinguished personages, the names of four Princes of the Blood Royal of France, and terminates with Fabr  Palaprat in 1804.

It might be matter of grave doubt, if the general correctness of this statement were assumed, whether the Members of the French Society are thereby entitled to assume the position of genuine representatives of the Templars. The power of nomination to the Mastership was not vested in Jacques de Molay, but in the great body of the brethren, and the appointment of Larmenius might be challenged, as not only irregular, but as altogether incompetent, and consequently as vitiating the claim of the subsequent line of descent. Such considerations, however, must be considered as foreign to the question, until the authenticity of the statement is ascertained.

The proofs adduced by the French Society are extremely meagre. Extrinsic evidence there is none, for history is totally mute as to their existence ; and notwithstanding that

J N V B

several of the personages who are brought forward in the roll of the Masters, occupied exalted positions, and were extensively engaged in the intrigues and transactions of the times, even the fertile field of French Memoirs makes no allusion to their connection with the Society of the Temple. That the existence of the Templars as a body, in France, should thus have continued for five hundred years concealed from public observation, is, to say the least, so singular a phenomenon, as to require the production of strong private and intrinsic proof to establish the value of the claim.

The sole document upon which the French Templars found, is the Charter of Transmission by Larmenius, a new name in history, although one sufficiently sounding. To this Charter are attached the signatures of the successive Grand Masters, among which is that of the famous Constable, Bertrand Duguesclin, contrary to the testimony of his biographers, who assert that he *could not write*.* No other documentary evidence is said to exist,—neither minutes of election, record of procedure, or ancient ritual, have been produced. And yet such is the only title and pretence for the existence of the Modern Order of the Temple in France.

* “ Il ne savoit ni lire, ni écrire ; mais il paroît pourtant qu’il signoit son nom, car à la fin de l’acte par lequel il fit donation de Cachamp au Duc d’Anjou, on trouve ces mots : ‘ En témoin de ce, nous avons signé ces lettres de notre propre main.’ Peut-être étoit ce une croix ou telle autre marque qui lui tenoit lieu de signature.” PETTITOR. *Collection complète des Mémoires relatifs à L’Histoire de France.* Tome V. p. 175.

Even supposing that the Constable had acquired the mystery of writing, the signature in the Temple Charter bears fatal evidence against itself, as the name in the fourteenth century was invariably spelt thus—Du Guerclin, and not Du Guesclin, as it there appears, which is the innovation of a century later. Vide PETTITOR, *passim*.

These remarks are not made from any spirit of hostility to the modern French Templars, but for the necessary vindication of the Order as now existing in Scotland, which indeed has been assailed by the others. When and where the Charter of Larmenius was fabricated, is a question which we do not now seek to solve* ; but whatever be its real date, it contains a passage directed against the Scottish Order, which shows that the author was not only aware of its actual existence, but deemed it necessary to extinguish its ancient line of descent, in order to establish the vain pretensions of the other. Accordingly we find the following Bull of Excommunication fulminated by the imaginary Larmenius. “Ego denique Fratrum Supremi Conventus decreto, e suprema mihi commissa auctoritate, *Scotos Templarios Ordinis desertores*, anathemate percussos, illosque et Fratres Sancti Johannis Hierosolymæ, dominiorum Militiæ spoliatores (quibus apud Deum misericordia) extra gyrum Templi, nunc et in futurum, volo, dico et jubeo.” This is a valuable testimony of the importance of the Scottish Order—useful too in another way, as destroying the credibility of the Charter. The author has fatally exposed himself, by making Larmenius excommunicate the Knights of Saint John ; for how could that brotherhood, who never were within the pale of the Temple, be driven from it ? The two Orders were then quite distinct and separate ; in fact, their jealousy of each other was extreme. It would not be one whit less absurd at the present day, if the Knights of the Garter

The reader may consult, on this point, the exposures made in the *Histoire Pittoresque de la Franc-Maçonnerie et des Sociétés Secrètes*, par F. T. B. Clavel. Paris, chez Pagnerre, 1843.

were to issue a similar sentence of proscription against the Knights of the Thistle.

This much has been said regarding the French Order, because their claim has been supported upon conviction by men of high honour and unblemished reputation. One distinguished Scottish Templar, Dr. Burnes, has given them the benefit of his great talents and support; and we refer with pleasure to his elegant History of the Templars, which contains a mass of curious information upon the subject. We shall now proceed to give a Sketch of the History of the Order in Scotland.

The Scottish line of descent, which we maintain to be the only authentic branch of the Order in existence, commences with WALTER DE CLIFTON, Grand Preceptor of Scotland in the year 1309, and afterwards Grand Master. Long previous to that period, the Templars had possessed lands in Scotland, and enjoyed the special protection and favour of her Kings. From the independent character of these monarchs, and the resistance which they invariably opposed to the encroachments of the Roman See, we are warranted in believing that the persecution of the Templars would not have extended to Scotland, had one of her own Kings been then placed upon the Throne. But in 1309, Robert the Bruce was a proscribed fugitive, Sir William Wallace had been executed four years previously, and the rapacious Edward of England, was in full possession of the country. We find, indeed, from the ancient Record called Ragmans Roll, that in 1291, the Preceptor of the Temple in Scotland, Sir Brian (Le Jay?) had been compelled to take the Oath of Allegiance to the English King.

“ Et eisdem die et loco p̄sentibz dictis testibz in camera dicti domini Regis ibidem vēsunt frater Alexander p̄or Hospitalis S̄ci Joh̄is Ieresolimitani in Scocia et frater Brianus p̄ceptor Milicie Templi in eodem regno et fidelitatem eidem domino Regi Anglie ut sup^a fecerunt et iuraverunt.”

And the same authentic Record proves that in 1296, the then Master of the Temple in Scotland, Johan de Sautre, had, along with others, sworn a similar Allegiance to Edward of England. “ Item. A tous ceaus qui cestes lettres verront ou orront * * * Frere Johan de Sautre Mestre de la cheualerie del Temple en Escoce Frere Ali-saundre de Welles Gardeyn del Hospital de Seint Johan de Jerusalem en Escoce saluz. Pur ceo. qe nous sumes venuz á la foi e á la volunte du tresnoble Prince e nostre chier Seigneur Sire Edward par la grace Dieu Roi Dengleterre. Seigneur Dirland e Ducs Daquitaigne nous promettons pur nous e pur nos heirs surpeine de cors e dauoir e sur q^{nt} qe nous peussoms en-coure qe nous li seruiroms bien e leaument contre totes gentz qui purront viure e morir totes les foiz qe nous serroms requis ou garniz de par n̄re Seigneur le Roi Dengleterre auãtdit ou par ses heirs e qe nous leur damage ne sauroms qe nous nel destorbeoms á tot n̄re poer e le leur faceoms á sauoir E á cestes choses tenir e garder nous obligeoms no^r e nos heirs e touz nos biens e outre ceo auoms jurez sur seintes Eu^angeiles. Estre ceo nous touz e chescun de nous par soi auoms fait feaute à n̄re Seigneur le Roi auãtdit en cestes paroles. Jeo serrai feal e leal e foi e leaute porterai au Roi Edward Roi Dengleterre e á ses

heirs de vie é de membre é de rien honeur contre totes gentz qui purront viure é morir é jammes pur nulz armes ne porterai nen conseil nen eide ne serrai contre luy ne contre ses heirs en nul cas qe poet auenir é leaument reconustrai é leaumēt frai les seruices qe apartenent as tene-mentz qe jeo cleyṁ tenir de lȳ si Dieu me eyde é les Seintz. En tesmoignance des queus choses nous auoms fait faire cestes lettres ouertes sealées de nos seaus. Donées à Berewyk sur Twede le vint é utisme jour Daust lan du regne nostre Seigneur Roi Dengleterre auaunt dit vintisme quart.”

That monarch acted the same part towards the Scottish Templars as he did to those of the Order in his own natural dominions. We find, from Wilkins' *Consilia*, that in the year 1309, the Preceptor, Walter de Clifton, and William de Middleton, were judicially examined at Holyrood, before the Papal legate, John de Soleure, and the Bishop of St. Andrews. The Preceptor, in his examination, admitted that the rest of the Brethren had fled and dispersed themselves *propter scandalum exortum contra ordinem*; but there is little doubt, from after events, that the place of their refuge was the same as that of their fugitive King. Scotland indeed seems to have been the only country where the persecuted Templars of the Continent could find security; for Wilcke mentions, that at the arrest of the Order in France, Peter of Boulogne, Grand Prelate and Procurator-General at the Court of Rome, fled to Scotland with several others, and took refuge with their Northern Brethren. It does not appear that any sentence beyond a short imprisonment was inflicted upon Clifton or Middleton.

It is agreed on all hands, even by the French, that the Templars joined the standard of Robert the Bruce, and fought in his cause, until the issue of the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314, securely placed him on the throne. That Monarch was not ungrateful. The former grants in favour of the Templars were confirmed by him, and continued by his successors.

The institution of the "Royal Order" by King Robert, after the Battle of Bannockburn, has led some historians to suppose that the Templars were identified with that body, and when we consider that for centuries that Order was connected with the higher grades of Masonry, which in our own day have been recognised by the Templars, it is not surprising to find that this error has been very prevalent. M. Thory, in his "*Acta Latomorum*," gives an account of the Royal Order, otherwise called the Orders of H. D. M. of Kilwinning, but does not attempt in any way to combine it with the Temple. Indeed, as will subsequently appear, no such amalgamation ever took place.

The extent of property in Scotland exclusively belonging to the Temple during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, is stated to have been very considerable. Much of this land appears to have been feued out to Temporal Barons either for fixed rent or man-service, a practice originally introduced from the customs of the Latin Empire in Palestine, where as many lay Knights or retainers, as regular Members of the Order, were ranged beneath the banners of the Temple. Among the documents still preserved, and now in possession of the Order, are several charters of this period, two of which being grants of Confirmation by the Barons de Lisours, Lords of

Gowerton in Mid-Lothian are here inserted. The first is a Charter by William de Lisours the elder, and is dated about the year 1340.—

“ Omnibus Cristi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Lysuris Salutem Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ad feodamfirmam Ade filio quondam Walteri filii Aldwyne et Cristiane sponse sue Ricardo filio quondam Galfredi filii Gunnyldi et Alycie sponse sue et Malcolmo filio David Dun et Eue sponse sue totam illam terram quam Thomas de templo tenuit in feodo de Gouriton de dono quondam Gregorii de Lysuris Cappellani scilicet sex acras terre quas dictus Gregorius dicto Thome contulit cum cristiana sorore sua in maritagium de illa terra quam dictus Gregorius tunc temporis tenuit de templo cum omnibus suis pertinenciis rectitudinibus esscaetis et aysiametis ad dictam terram spectantibus sine aliquo retenemento cum communi pastura et cum libero introitu et exitu ad communem pasturam et ad alia communia aysiamenta tocius uille de Gouriton scilicet ad quatuor uaccas ad quatuor boues ad triginta oues ad quatuor sues et ad vnum equum plenarie cum eorum sequelis de duobus annis integris Tenendam et habendam dictis Ade et Cristiane sponse sue Ricardo et Alycie sponse sue et Malcolmo et Eue sponse sue et eorum heredibus de me et heredibus meis uel meis successoribus libere quiete plenarie et honorifice in omnibus in moris et marisiis in uiis et semitis in bosscis et planis in stangnis et molendinis in aquis et pisscariis in pettariis et turbariis in fossis fodiendis et domibus construendis et in omnibus aliis aysiametis dicte uille de Gouriton spectanti-

*

6

bus Reddendo inde annuatim illi et heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis uel meis successoribus tantummodo sex denarios pro omnibus ad festum Sancti Michaelis et pro omni seruicio consuetudine exactione et demanda seculari. Volo et concedo quod ipsi pro uoluntate eorum habeant vnum hominem uel vnam feminam cum sua familia pacifice sedentem super dictam terram in domibus constructis ibidem et construendis ad utendum dictis aysiammentis sicut plenius prescriptum est Et ego et heredes mei uel mei successores dictam terram totam cum omnibus suis supradictis aysiammentis et pertinenciis dictis Ade et Cristiane sponse sue Ricardo et Alycie sponse sue et Malcolmo et Eue sponse sue et eorum heredibus warantizabimus aquietabimus et defendemus contra omnes homines et feminas in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium," &c.

The second Charter, by another William de Lisours was granted rather more than a century later, and is very remarkable, not only for the peculiar nature of the grant, but for the special clause of warrandice which it contains against the Templars.—

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Willielmus de Lysuris dominus de Gouriton salutem Sciatis me dedisse concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Stephano de Maleuill clerico ad feodam firmam pro homagio et seruicio suo totam terram meam quam teneo de templo in feodo meo de Gouriton et illam terram que fuit Thome de templo cum omnibus earundem pertinenciis diuises libertatibus rectitudinibus placitis esscaetis

et aliis aisiamentis ad dictas terras spectantibus interius et exterius sine aliquo retenemento et cum libera potestate fossandi dictas terras et claudendi sicut melius sciuerit et poterit Tenendas et habendas dicto Stephano et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis exeptis uiris religiosis et uiris me maioribus de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate libere quiete plene et honorifice in omnibus in moris et marisiis in viis et semitis in bossceis et planis in stangnis et molendinis in aquis et pisscariis in petariis turbariis et brueriis in fossis fodiendis et domibus construendis et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis dicte uille mee de Gouriton pertinentibus et cum libertate braciandi tabernam et tabernam carnes et alia uendendi sine impedimento et contradictione mei uel heredum seu balliuorum meorum cum communi pastura vtriusque more orientalis et occidentalis et alia cum libero introitu et exitu ad totam communem pasturam feodi mei de Gouriton scilicet ad quatuor equos vtriusque sexus ad sexdecim boues ad sexdecim uaccas ad octies viginti oues matrices et ad octo sues plene cum omnibus sequelis dictorum omnium animalium de duobus annis integris Volo autem et concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod nec dictus Stephanus nec heredes sui nec sui assignati aliquo modo occasionentur de sexu nec de etate dictorum animalium sed quod numerus eorundem nullatenus exedatur et si plenum numerum de propriis animalibus non habuerint licebit eis capere aliena animalia super eandem pasturam ac si essent propria, ad faciendam eorum commodum in omnibus sine aliqua perturbatione. Concedo etiam pro me et heredibus meis quod dictus Stephanus et heredes sui vel sui assignati habeant duos homines uel tres sub se sedentes super dictas

terras ad vtendam vna secum uel sine se dictis communibus aisiamentis et libertatibus cum eorum animalibus sine predicti numeri transgressione Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis uel meis certis actornatis ille et heredes sui uel sui assignati pro omnibus tantummodo quinque solidos argenti medietatem scilicet ad passca et alteram medietatem ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omnibus seruiciis consuetudinibus sequelis exactionibus et aliis demandis secularibus Et ego et heredes mei dictas terras cum omnibus supradictis libertatibus et aisiamentis dicto Stephano et heredibus suis uel suis assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas templarios et alios warantizabimus adquietabimus et defendemus in perpetuum. In cuius rei testimonium," &c.

About the commencement of the reign of James the Fourth, a union was effected between the Knights of the Temple and of Saint John, and the lands belonging to either body were consolidated.* No documentary evidence

* The Charters printed above prove that the Order of the Temple was separate and distinct from that of the Hospital at the middle of the fifteenth century. This opinion was maintained by Sir Walter Scott, who, in his Poem of Halidon Hill, introduces, among other characters, the Prior of Maison-Dieu, of the Hospital, and Adam de Vipont, a Scottish Templar. Such passages as the following show the belief of the Author, that the Order was at that time quite separate and well-known :—

VIPONT.

Hail, brave Swinton !

SWINTON.

Brave Templar, thanks ! Such your cross'd shoulder speaks you,
But the closed visor, which conceals your features,
Forbids more knowledge. Umfraville, perhaps—

has been discovered to point out the precise period of this junction ; and if such evidence does exist, it will probably be found among the records of the Hospital.* But the fact of the union is established past all doubt and cavil by the Charter of King James, of date 19th October 1488, confirming the grants of lands made by his predecessors to the Knights of the Temple and St. John.—“ Deo et Sancto Hospitali de Jerusalem et fratribus ejusdem Militiæ Templi Salomonis.” From that Charter we learn that both Orders were then united and placed under the superintendence of the Preceptor of Saint John. There can be no doubt that such an arrangement was both natural and politic. In Scotland alone the Knights of the Temple possessed independent property, and the ban against them being still in force throughout Europe, their sphere of action was neces-

VIPONT.

No ; one less worthy of our sacred Order.—&c.

The interview of the English King Edward III. with the Templar is also worthy of remark.

EDWARD.

Vipont, thy crossed Shield shows ill in warfare
Against a Christian King.

VIPONT.

That Christian King is warring upon Scotland.
I was a Scotsman ere I was a Templar,
Sworn to my country ere I knew my Order.

The battle of Homildon or Halidon Hill was fought in the year 1402.

* Lord Torphichen, in his claim for compensation, January 25, 1748, says,—“ Hugh Anderson, who was Clerk to the said Regality in the year 1722, as appears by his commission produced, and who, as such, fell to be possessed of the Court Books and Papers belonging thereto, went off the Country abruptly several years ago, without delivering up these Books and Papers ; and is now settled in America.”—*Templaria*, 1828. Part 1.

sarily contracted, whilst, on the other hand, the Knights of the Hospital were possessed of great influence and wealth, and stood high in the favour of the Continental Sovereigns. Both Orders were therefore represented in the Scottish Parliament by the Preceptor of Saint John ; and down to the period of the Reformation the union remained unbroken.

At the Reformation, and after the Act of 1560, prohibiting all allegiance within the realm to the See of Rome, Sir James Sandilands, the Preceptor of Torphichen, and successor of Sir Walter Lindsay in the Mastership of the Temple, resigned the territories belonging to both Orders into the hands of the State, which were then erected into the temporal Lordship of Torphichen, and made over to him for the payment of ten thousand crowns of the sun. The Regality of Torphichen originally included the lands of Hilderston,* gifted by King Robert to the Temple, and probably among the oldest of their possessions. This transaction on the part of Sir James Sandilands, which has been differently regarded by authors, according to their religious or political views, appears to have put an end to the name of Hospitaller in Scotland. The Knights, thus deprived of their patrimonial interest, drew off in a body, with David Seton, Grand Prior of Scotland, who was nephew of George Lord Seton, ancestor of the Earls of Wintoun, at their head. This transaction is alluded to in the curious Satirical Poem of that period, entitled “ Haly Kirk and hir Theeves,” which is evidently the production of a staunch Catholic and Templar, who does not spare Sandilands for

* *Templaria*, 1828. Part 1.

his breach of trust and of vow. The election of Seton is thus referred to :—

“ Fye upon the traitor then
 Quha has broucht us to sic pass,
 Greedie als the knave Judás !
 Fye upon the churle quhat solde
 Haly erthe for heavie golde ;
 Bot the Tempel felt na loss
 Quhan David Setoun bare the Crosse.’ ”

Of the minute history of the Order, and its proceedings after this event, and more particularly during the turbulent times of the usurpation, it is difficult, and perhaps now impossible, to obtain an authentic account. Some writers have supposed that during this period the first connection of the Order with the Masonic bodies in Scotland began, and this idea derives additional probability from the fact, that thenceforward we find the government of the Order solely rested in the hands of the leaders of the Jacobite party.

That such connection however, amounted to an amalgamation, is clearly a gross error, and is in fact a mere hypothesis on the part of some, who wished, by cutting the Gordian knot, to escape the labour of investigation. We find, from the testimony of the Abbé Calmet, that he had received from David Grahame, titular Viscount of Dundee, the Grand Cross of the Order worn by his gallant and ill fated brother at the battle of Killiecrankie. “ Il etoit,” says the Abbé, “ Grand Maitre de l’ordre des Templiers en Ecosse.” From a

* Sir David Seton died abroad in 1581, and is said to have been buried in the Church of the Scottish Convent at Ratisbon.

letter in the archives of an old and distinguished Scottish family, which has been repeatedly published, we learn that John, Earl of Mar, succeeded Lord Dundee in the Mastership; that on his demission, the Duke of Athole assumed the administration of the affairs of the Order, as its Regent; and finally, that in 1745, Prince Charles Edward Stuart was elected to the high office of Grand Master, in a solemn Chapter held in the Palace of Holyrood. This letter is written by the Duke of Perth to the Lord Ogilvy, eldest son of the Earl of Airlie, who shortly afterwards joined the Scottish Army with a large body of gentlemen from Forfarshire and Angus, and it is further interesting, as it establishes the fact of the existence of a Convent or Priory of Templars in the North. Unfortunately the locality of that Priory is not stated, but our conjectures point towards Montrose. The letter is dated 30th September 1745, and the following is an extract, "It is truly a proud thing to see our Prince [*Charles Edward Stuart*] in the Palace of his Fathers, with all the best blood of Scotland around him; he is much beloved of all sorts, and we cannot fail to make that pestilent England smoke for it. Upon Monday last, there was a great ball at the Palace, and on Tuesday, [24th September] by appointment, there was a solemn chapter of the ancient chivalry of the Temple of Jerusalem, held in the audience room; not more than ten Knights were present, for since my Lord of Mar demitted the office of G. Master, no general meeting has been called, save in your own north convent: Our noble Prince looked most gallantly in the white robe of the Order, took his profession like a worthy Knight, and after receiving congratu-

lations of all present, did vow, that he would restore the Temple higher than it was in the days of William the Lyon : then my Lord of Athol did demit as Regent, and his Royal Highness was elected G. Master. I write you this, knowing how you love the Order."

The fatal issue of the battle of Culloden extinguished the hope of this brilliant revival of the Order in Scotland, along with many other hopes still more brilliant and dazzling. The majority of the Templars went into exile with their Prince, and those who remained in this country durst not, for fear of persecution, continue openly to practise the Ceremonies of an Order, so inseparably connected with the ruined Jacobite cause. It is to this period that we must look for the real fraternization of the Scottish Templars with the Masonic body, under shelter of whose privilege they assembled their scattered fragments. Great, indeed, is the debt of gratitude which the Templars owe to that body for the countenance and support so seasonably rendered : and it is pleasant to think that such generosity has not gone unrewarded. The vast impulse and increased prosperity which Scottish Masonry received about the middle of last century by the accession of the Templars, is matter of Historical notoriety which requires no comment. The unfortunate Prince Charles died at Rome on the 3d of March 1788, and was succeeded in the Grand Mastership by John Oliphant, Esquire, of Bachilton. On the demise of that Master, which happened 15th October 1795, no election took place. It is commonly rumoured, that the strong prejudice of the Government of that day against secret societies, restrained the Templars from proceeding in usual form to fill up the

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vacant office ; but others have asserted, that the delay took place in consequence of a communication from the Cardinal de York, the last of the Stuart family. Without presuming to determine which hypothesis is correct, we may remark, that the postponement of the election, and the want of a chief, occasioned no little anarchy in the Order. A kind of fraternization began on the part of some of the Scottish Templars with the English and Irish Masonic bodies, who had assumed that venerable title, and those who resisted these irregularities were forced to content themselves with a vain protest, in the absence of any authoritative tribunal to which they could bring their appeal. The death of the Cardinal in 1807, seems to have removed this obstacle. In the following year, Mr. Alexander Deuchar was elected Commander or Chief of the Edinburgh Templars, and under his advice and auspices, seconded by the exertions of other influential Brethren of the Order, a general Convocation of all the Templars in Scotland, by representatives, took place at the Capital. The first step of the Convocation was to annul all that had been done in the way of union with the Masonic Templary,—the second to declare their independence, and assert their ancient prerogative. Still it was felt, that some countenance or support from a higher quarter was required, in order to settle the affairs of the Order upon a substantial and lasting foundation ; and accordingly, they determined to entreat the Duke of Kent, father of Her Most Gracious Majesty, to become the Patron Protector of the Venerable Order, offering to submit themselves to His Royal Highness in that capacity, and to accept from him a formal Charter of Constitution, which

might confer upon them the same legal protection and prerogative which the Legislature of this country has conceded to the Masonic Bodies. The Duke of Kent lost no time in complying with their request, and his Charter bears date 19th June 1811.

In January 1836, Mr. Deuchar resigned the office of Grand Master, and Admiral Sir David Milne, G. C. B. was unanimously elected his successor, and the office in future declared triennial.

Such is the bare outline or Sketch of the Scottish Templars, which, it is hoped, may hereafter be filled up by some historian willing and competent to the task. The Order is now, as in its very earliest days, a poor, but yet a pure body of Knighthood, and has undergone many a hard struggle, not only for its temporal possessions, which have vanished long ago, but even for existence. It is impossible not to admire the fidelity and patriotism which the Scottish Templars have constantly exhibited, even when the cause with which they were identified became most desperate. Their services to Robert the Bruce, and the unflinching courage with which they clung to the broken fortunes of the Stuarts, exhibit a spectacle of heroism worthy of a more chivalrous age. The Order seeks to win no one to swell its ranks by the distribution of high-sounding spurious titles, but it appeals, with confidence, to its purity, its steadfastness, and its antiquity, for the support and respect of those who venerate the name of honour. More than seven centuries have rolled past since the ruddy Cross of the Templars first waved on the plains of Palestine ;—Let us hope, that after

the lapse of seven centuries more, the name and character of the Order may be found as firmly established in the free soil of Scotland, as they are now.

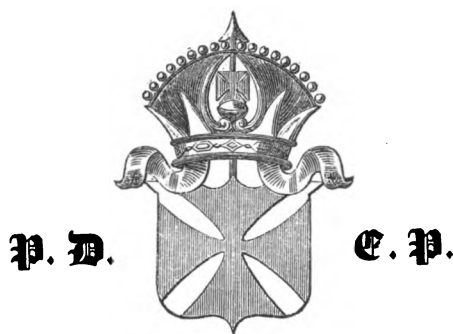


GRAND OFFICERS OF THE ORDER.

1843-44.

GRAND MASTER,	-	-	-	Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B., &c.
RETIRED GRAND MASTER,	-	-	-	Alexander Deuchar, Esq.
GRAND SENESCHAL,	-	-	-	The Earl of Dalhousie, &c. &c. &c.
PRECEPTOR AND GRAND PRIOR OF	}	-	-	G. A. Walker Arnott of Ariary, Esq.
SCOTLAND,				
				L. L. D.
GRAND CONSTABLE AND MARESCHAL,				Capt. W. Burn Callander of Prestonhall.
GRAND ADMIRAL,	-	-	-	James Graham, Esq. of Leitchtown.
GRAND HOSPITALLER OR ALMONER,				John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg.
GRAND CHANCELLOR,	-	-	-	G. L. A. Douglass, Esq. of Tilwhilly.
GRAND TREASURER,	-	-	-	George Cumming, Esq. W. S.
GRAND SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR,				Jas. Linning Woodman, Esq. C. S.
PRIMATE OR GRAND PRELATE,	-			W. E. Aytoun, Esq. Advocate.
GRAND PROVOST OR GOVERNOR-GENE-	}	-	-	E. D. Sandford, Esq. Advocate.
RAL,				
GRAND STANDARD BEARER OR BAU-	}	-	-	Veitch Sinclair, Esq. M. D.
CENNIFER,				
GRAND BEARER OF THE VEXILLUM	}	-	-	Sir Wyndham C. Anstruther, Bart.
BELLI,				
GRAND CHAMBERLAIN,	-	-	-	W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Esq. Advocate.
GRAND STEWARD,	-	-	-	George V. Irving, Esq. of Newton.
GRAND AIDES DE CAMP,	}	-	-	Wm. Alex. Laurie, Esq. W. S.
				Capt. Walter Scott, E. I. C. S.





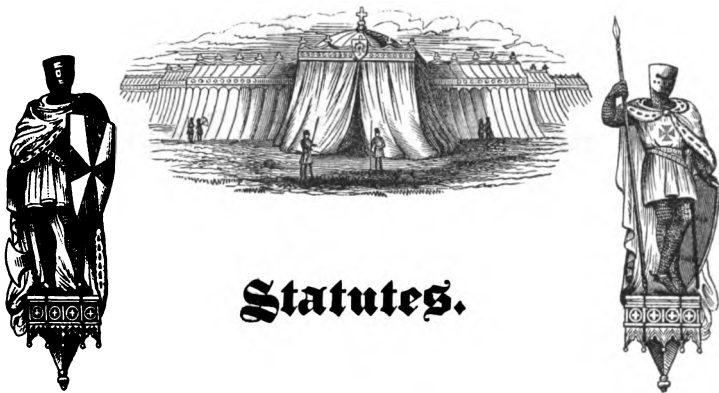
SANCTION.

Sir David Milne of Milne-Graden, G. C. B.
ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, &c. &c. &c., Grand Master
of the Order of the Temple, To all by whom these
presents shall be seen or heard, thrice greeting.

The Grand Conclave of the Knights of the
Temple, assembled at Edinburgh, this 13th day of
April in the year of the Order 725, in the eighth of
our Mastership, and in the year of our Lord 1843,
has ordered, that the Statutes digested as follows, be
observed in future as the Rules of the Soldiers of
the Temple.

‡ DAVID MILNE, G. M.

*



Statutes.

CHAP. I.

The Order.



THE Order consists of two Classes, viz.—

1. NOVICE AND ESQUIRE.
2. KNIGHT TEMPLAR.

The second Class consists of three grades,—

1. Knights created by Priories.
2. Knights Commanders, elected from the Knights, on memorial to the Grand Master and Council, supported by the recommendation of the Priories to which they belong.
3. Knights Grand Crosses, to be nominated by the Grand Master.





CHAP. II.

The Grand Conclave.

THE Grand Conclave is composed of—

1. The Grand Officers of the Order.
2. The Knights Grand Crosses, who, after investiture, have the privilege of voting by proxy.
3. The Knights Commanders.
4. The Prior of, or one Procurator from each Priory.—

These must be at least of the second Class, chosen annually, and have received a Diploma from the Grand Master.

Four Grand Chapters to be held annually on the first Monday of January, July, and November, and on the 11th March (or on the day following, should the 11th March fall on a Sunday), being the anniversary of the death of JACQUES DE MOLAY, on which last mentioned day the annual election of Grand Office-Bearers takes place. The Grand Master may call Extraordinary Meetings.

Any Esquire or Knight, not a member of Conclave, may be introduced at meetings by a Member, but has not the privilege of voting.

No motion for the alteration, enactment, or abrogation of a law can be considered in Conclave, unless notice thereof has been given at a previous Meeting, nor adopted without the concurrence of three-fourths of those present.

The Grand Master is the President of the Grand Conclave, but when absent, the highest of the annually elected Office-bearers present presides, taking a Chair immediately on the right of the Throne. No business can take place unless five Members are present, one of whom must be a Member of the Grand Council.





CHAP. III.

The Grand Council.

THE Grand Council consists of—

1. The Grand Officers of the Order.
2. Grand Priors of Foreign Langues.
3. The Knights Grand Crosses.

The Grand Officers, with the exception of the Past Grand Masters, who remain so for life,—of the Grand Master, who is elected or re-elected for three years, and the Grand Aides-de-Camp, who are appointed by him, removeable at his pleasure, and, unless of the rank of Knights Commanders, have no vote, are to be elected annually by the Conclave, and are as follows :—*

GRAND MASTER.	GRAND SECRETARY AND REGIS-
PAST GRAND MASTER.	TRAR.
GRAND SENESCHAL.	PRIMATE OR GRAND PRELATE.
PRECEPTOR, AND GRAND PRIOR	GRAND PROVOST, OR GOVERNOR
OF SCOTLAND.	GENERAL.
GRAND CONSTABLE AND MARE-	GRAND STANDARD BEARER, OR
SCHAL.	BAUCENNIFER.
GRAND ADMIRAL.	GRAND BEARER OF THE VEXIL-
GRAND HOSPITALLER OR AL-	LUM BELLI.
MONER.	GRAND CHAMBERLAIN.
GRAND CHANCELLOR.	GRAND STEWARD.
GRAND TREASURER.	TWO GRAND AIDES-DE-CAMP.

In the event of any of those Grand Office-bearers, who are elected annually, being unable from absence, or other

* The peculiar duties of these Officers, with the ceremony of Installation of the Grand Master, are recorded in the Books of Conclave, p. 119, &c.

causes, to attend to their duties, the Conclave may appoint acting Officers in their stead ; but as it is the duty of all the Office-bearers to attend the Meetings of Conclave and Council regularly, no one shall be elected an Office-bearer, with the exception of the Grand Master, Past Grand Masters, and Grand Seneschal, who is not likely to be able to perform the duties of his office during the ensuing year. No elected Office-bearer can act as such, or claim his privileges, until he has taken the oath *de fidei*.

The Grand Master and Grand Council, without power to alter the Statutes, shall conduct the affairs of the Order during the intervals of the stated Chapters of Conclave, and shall meet when summoned for that purpose by the Grand Secretary ; three to be a quorum, and the Senior Officer, commencing with the Grand Seneschal, to preside in absence of the Grand Master.

The election of Knights to the rank of Commander is entrusted entirely to the Grand Master and Grand Council.

It is in the power of the Grand Master, with the concurrence of the Grand Council, to convoke that body as a Provisional Priory, open to all Members of the Order, for the purpose of receiving, after the usual forms, gentlemen into the Order of the Temple. Persons initiated in the Provisional Priory shall pay a fee direct to Conclave of Four Guineas.

A Member of the Grand Council, at all Meetings of the Brethren, takes precedence of every other Knight, according to his rank in the Grand Council : but he cannot claim this privilege unless in full, or at least half dress costume.

Applications for Charters of Constitution, the revision of Bye-laws of subordinate Priories, &c. may be submitted to and passed by the Grand Council, in the intervals between the stated Meetings of the Grand Conclave.



CHAP. IV.

Grand Priorities.

THE Grand Conclave may institute one Grand Priory in any Nation, Colony, or Langue, to be placed under the authority of a Grand Prior recommended by the Knights in the said Langue, but appointed by the Grand Conclave at any of their stated meetings. The Grand Preceptor is elected annually, and is at the sametime Grand Prior of Scotland. All the other Grand Priors are elected for life, or until the Grand Conclave shall see just cause to supersede any of them; and no one is eligible, unless he be at least a Knight Commander, and till he has lodged the dues of Knight Grand Cross, in addition to those of Grand Prior.

None but those Knights of the Langue who have received Diplomas from the Grand Master, are Members of the Grand Priory. The Grand Council consists of the Knights Grand Crosses and Knights Commanders in the Langue, and the Grand Office-bearers. These last are the same in name as those of a Priory.

Every Grand Prior abroad, shall, by himself or Secretary, cause the Priors in his Langue to return annually to him an accurate list of all admissions into the Order made during the twelve months preceding the last day of December; and, under pain of suspension, shall, before the 15th of January, transmit the same to the Secretary of the

Grand Conclave with the registration dues. It is recommended to all Grand Priors abroad, to keep a local register of those admitted or affiliated throughout the Langue, and to charge for each local registration, such fee as the Grand Priory shall deem expedient.

Every Grand Prior may grant Certificates or Diplomas as *Esquire* to those registered, but no Diploma for *Knighthood* can be issued except by the Grand Master.

Grand Priors are each in his own Langue at the head of the *Masonic* degrees conferred in the Priors (unless these degrees are under the superintendence of other authorities), and have power, with the advice of their Council, to make suitable regulations for them,—subject to appeal to the Grand Conclave,—and to issue Diplomas for such degrees.

A Grand Priory abroad is constituted by the Commission to the Grand Prior, and ceases within three months after his death, resignation, or suspension, during which the Sub-Grand Prior presides. No Grand Priory can be opened unless four Knights and the Grand Prior, or some other member of the Council of the Grand Conclave, be present.





CHAP. V.

Priories.

A PRIORY consists of

PRIOR,
SUB-PRIOR TO ACT IN HIS ABSENCE,
MARESCHAL, MASTER OF ALL FORMS
AND CEREMONIES,
HOSPITALLER OR ALMONER,
CHANCELLOR, KEEPER OF THE SEAL
AND PRIORY ACTS,
TREASURER,
SECRETARY,
CHAPLAIN AND INSTRUCTOR,

BAUCENNIFER,* OR BEARER OF
THE BLACK AND WHITE BANNER,
BEARER OF THE VEXILLUM
BELLI, or REDCROSS BANNER,
CHAMBERLAIN, KEEPER OF THE
PROPERTY OF THE PRIORY,
TWO AIDES-DE-CAMP,
BAND, GUARDS, &c., FROM WHOM NO
FEES ARE PAYABLE, AND WHO SHOULD
NOT BE HIGHER THAN THE FIRST CLASS.

The Grand Conclave may unite two or more Priories into a Commandery, to be placed under the authority of a Provincial Commander, elected by the Grand Conclave. The

* The Bauceant is the Black and White Banner. In France they have most unaccountably supposed the White one with the Red Cross to be the Bauceant, and consequently they have also erroneously adopted a White Cross charged with a Red one as their Badge. In Scotland the badge is Black with a White orle, as worn formerly by the Templars even in France, surmounted by the Red Cross, thus partaking both of the Grand Bauceant and Vexillum Belli; and indeed all the Bauceant Standards, except the Grand Master's, were charged with the Red Cross. The word Bauceant is usually supposed to be old French, meaning piebald, and retained in Scotch as Bawsand; but it is proper to state, that another etymology has been given, and that the word has been supposed to be Baucant, for Vaucant (the B and V being interchangeable) worth a hundred,—one Templar being worth a hundred Saracens.

commission falls, so soon as there are not two Priories in the Commandery, who make annual returns to the Grand Conclave.

By old and established usage nine members of the Order are required to be present at each Chapter of a Priory for the reception of an Esquire or Knight into the Order of the Temple ; but in all cases where any member of the Grand Council is present, four other Knights are sufficient, provided the meeting be otherwise legal.

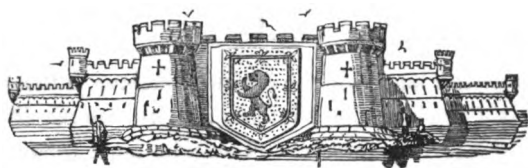
A Priory has no power to issue a Diploma. A Brother is however entitled to a certificate of registration (either as Esquire or Knight, as the case may be) from the Secretary of the Grand Conclave, and may receive a Diploma as Esquire *only*, from the Grand Prior of his Langue. A Diploma for Knighthood is given by the Grand Master alone.

All Priories must send a certificate on or before the last day of December annually (if abroad, to the Grand Prior of the Langue, if in Scotland, or if there be no Grand Prior of the Langue, to the Grand Secretary) stating whether any one has been admitted into the Priory during the preceding twelve months, along with the names and registration dues of such as have. If this be omitted for two successive years, the Priory will be suspended for one year, and notice given, that if it does not take immediate steps to remove the suspension, it will be abolished ; in which case the Knights must take care to have themselves attached to some other Priory in a state of activity, or they will be disbanded, and their names erased from the roll of the Order. Every Priory, when it receives a Member *by affiliation*, will make a memorandum to that effect on the Knight's certificate, and intimate the same to the Conclave, but for this, a nominal registration fee of only *One Shilling* (to the Grand Secretary) is paid. Those

Knights who have *Diplomas* from the Grand Master, belonging to the Grand Priory of the Langue, are not affected by the mere suspension or abolition of their Priory, so long as the Grand Priory remains in action, or uncanceled. **Knights Grand Crosses** and **Knights Commanders** always retain their status, unless specially suspended or erased by the Grand Conclave. Any accredited Member of the Grand Council can order the books of a Priory to be laid before him, and under direction of the Grand Conclave, may take steps for the recovery of the charter when a Priory ceases its functions : he may also claim exemption from attendance in any Priory (except in the Grand Priories) ; all other Members of the Order ought to attend when summoned, unless very special reasons can be assigned.

Priories will take care that the Vow of Profession be engrossed in a book kept for that purpose, and signed by each Knight, before two witnesses : the obligation entered into by an Esquire does not require to be signed.





CHAP. VI.

Mode of Admission.

1. **NOVICE ESQUIRE.**—As an intimate connexion has existed for centuries between the Order of the Temple and Freemasonry, it is imperative that all candidates be Royal Arch Masons.

The application is made to a Priory by memorial, to which must be affixed a recommendation by two Knights: a ballot shall be taken, one black ball in four to exclude. If approved, the candidate may forthwith be initiated, on payment of the fees.

2. **KNIGHT.**—A new memorial, accompanied with a similar recommendation, is now presented to the Priory, and on a vote being taken, in open Chapter, as before, the aspirant may, after the usual forms, be constituted a Knight of the Order of the Temple. The Priory may exercise a discretionary power in fixing the endurance of the Novice Esquire's service; but it is recommended to them, that, unless under peculiar circumstances, the candidate be not received a Knight on the same day on which he was admitted an Esquire. The Grand Conclave recognises only one ritual or form of initiation, with which all Priorities ought to make themselves acquainted. Every Knight must have his name

enrolled in the books of the Grand Conclave, and may either receive a Certificate or Diploma : if he desires the latter, (for which the dues are One Guinea), he must forward to the Grand Secretary at Edinburgh, a schedule, containing his Christian name and surname at full length, the date and place of his birth, and the name of his father and mother : also a correct drawing of his armorial bearings, that these may be emblazoned on his Diploma.

3. KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.—The memorial for this rank is to be transmitted to the Grand Secretary, who shall submit it to the Grand Council.

The candidate is required to give his full designation, and in other respects to forward the same information as a Knight who desires a Diploma : if he has already obtained a Diploma as Knight, he is required to return it for the necessary additions, and that his arms may be copied and emblazoned in the Conclave book. No one can apply until his name has been registered in the books of the Grand Conclave.

No creation as a Grand Cross, or election as Commander, is final, until after the investiture, either in person or by proxy, of the Knight by the Grand Master, or presiding Officer of the Council or Conclave, which cannot be performed to a Commander until the Diploma be expedited, and the dues paid to the Grand Secretary.





CHAP. VII.

Costume.

1. **NOVICE.**—As this degree is but a temporary step, a costume of black is to be provided by Priors.

2. **ESQUIRE.**—White woollen *mantle*, to reach the knee in front, and taper away to the ankle behind, fastened with white *cord* and *tassels* : white woollen *tunic*, reaching to about three or four inches above the knee : tight white *pantaloons* : buff *boots*, and black *spurs* and *leathers* : white woollen *cap* : cross-hilted *sword*, with brass guard and black hilt, black leather *scabbard*, black *belt*, and brass buckle : buff gauntlets. *Badge*, an enamelled black cross with white orle, suspended from the neck by a white *ribbon*.

3. **KNIGHT.**—*Mantle* and *tunic* as above, but with a red cross patée on the left shoulder of the mantle, and left breast of the tunic : white *stock*, with falling shirt collar : *pantaloons* as above : *boots* as above, with buff tops turned over five inches broad, no *tassels* : *spurs* gilt, with red *leathers* : *sash* of white silk, half a yard in breadth, tied in a knot in front ; the ends edged with a white silk *fringe*, hanging down, and a small red cross near the extremities :

white woollen *cap* with red leather band; or, if he has obtained a *Diploma* from the Grand Master, a red velvet *cap*; no *feather*: *sword* as above, but the hilt white ivory; *scabbard* of red morocco; *belt* of red leather with gilt buckle: *gauntlets* as above, with a red cross on the wrist. *Badge* as above, with the addition of a small red cross enamelled thereon, suspended from the neck by a red *ribbon* with white edges, about two inches broad, passing through the ring of the badge.

4. KNIGHT COMMANDER.—*Mantle* as of the Knight, but fastened with red silk *cord* and *tassels*. *Tunic* as above, but instead of the red cross patée, an elongated red cross in front, extending from about two inches from the collar to within three inches from the bottom: *stock* and *pantaloons* as above: *boots* as above, but with red silk *tassels*; *spurs*, *leathers*, and *sash* as above, but the latter terminated with red silk *fringe*. Red velvet *cap* with red silk *cord* and *tassels*, and with two white *feathers*, ornamented in front with a topaz or crystal stone set in silver: *gauntlets*, *sword*, *belt*, and *buckle*, as above, or *belt* of red silk: *scabbard* of red velvet. *Badge* as above, but surmounted by a gold crown, suspended as above.

5. GRAND CROSS.—*Mantle* as of the Knight Commander, but fastened by a white and red silk *cord*, with silver bullion *tassels*, and having the badge of the grade embroidered on the centre of the red cross. *Tunic* as of the Knight Commander, with the addition of ermine fur round the skirt and wrists: *stock* and *pantaloons* as above: *boots* as above, but with silver bullion *tassels*: *spurs*, *leathers*, and *sash*, as above, but the latter terminated with silver *fringe*: red velvet *cap*, with *band* of silver lace, silver bullion *cord* and *tassels*, two white *feathers*, and a red one between them, ornamented as above:

gauntlets, sword, belt, buckle, and scabbard, as of Knight Commander. *Badge* as of Knight Commander, but suspended from a *cordon* or broad red ribbon with white edges, at least three and a quarter inches in breadth, worn over the right shoulder and under the left arm.

Grand Office-Bearers wear the Cordon of Grand Crosses, with their badge suspended therefrom. The Grand Master's mantle has ermine fur round the skirt.

The *half-dress costume* of each grade consists of the mantle, sword, sword-belt, and badge.*

Every Knight holding a Diploma from the Grand Master, is entitled to wear above his mantle the badge of his grade, suspended from a rosary composed of seventy-two oval red beads, separated by nine white ones of a larger size, on which are the letters I. H. S., enamelled black.

The Grand Master alone wears the collar of steel, in the form of a chain of eighty-one links, from which hangs the red cross of the Order, having engraved on the back "*Ferro non auro se muniunt.*"

RING OF PROFESSION.—Every Knight ought to wear on the forefinger of his right hand, as a symbol of his perpetual

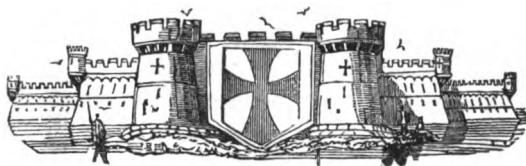
* On 5th Nov. 1838, a resolution was made by the Grand Conclave, and on 7th January 1839, approved of by the Grand Master, that there be an uniform dress coat, vest, and button for the Knights of the Order. The coat was fixed to be blue or black, the skirts lined, (where lining was adopted,) with crimson silk: vest, white cassimer. As, however, the above was merely intended as a dress for the Knights out of the Chapter, provided they wished to wear a distinctive one, it has been resolved, 19th May 1843, to allow them to put the uniform button on any dress coat they may themselves prefer, and the crimson lining has been altogether dispensed with. The buttons may be had on application to the Grand Secretary.

At Convivial Meetings the Knights must either appear in full dress costume, or with the uniform button on their coat, and white vest. At these meetings strangers may be introduced by permission of the Knight who presides.

*

union with the Order, a gold ring, on which is enamelled on a white ground, the Red Cross of the Order ; on one side of the cross are engraved the letters P. D., on the other, E. P. : on the opposite part of the ring are the letters V. D. S. A., separated, if wished, by a stone, on which may be engraved the arms of the wearer, according to his grade : on the inside of the ring is engraved in Latin the name of the Knight, and the words, "*Eques Templi, prof. consecr. creat.*," and the date of his admission.





CHAP. VIII.

Armorial Bearings.

AN ESQUIRE of the Temple carries on the shield above his own arms a chief *argent*, with the helmet of Esquire.

Every KNIGHT not a Grand Master, Past Grand Master, or Grand Prior for life, has the Red Cross of the Order in chief, with the helmet of Knighthood. A mere Knight has no feather in the helmet, a Knight Commander two, a Knight Grand Cross three: the latter has in addition, the red cross patée behind the shield, with the extremities projecting.

A GRAND PRIOR of a foreign Langue has his shield parted per *pale*: on the dexter side is the cross of the Order; on the sinister, the arms of the Prior himself.

The GRAND MASTER, or PAST GRAND MASTERS, have their arms quartered with the Cross of the Order, and the former has a helmet surmounted by the crown above the shield.

PRIORIES have on their seal a shield with the red cross of the Order, surrounded by a scroll or belt containing their designation. GRAND PRIORIES wear the same, but with the addition of the rosary around the shield, from which is suspended the badge of a Grand Cross. The small seal of the GRAND CONCLAVE is similar to that of a Grand Priory, except that the shield of the former is surmounted with the crown of the Order.



CHAP. IX.

Credentials.

EVERY member of the Order must present his Patent or Diploma before he can be permitted to take his place and vote, for the first time, either in the Grand Conclave or in a Grand Priory.

No individual who is in arrears to the Grand Conclave can take any part whatever in the proceedings of the Grand Conclave or Grand Council, nor can any such be elected, or re-elected an Office-bearer. Every Knight, whatever be his office, grade, or privileges, who refuses to pay what he owes to the Grand Conclave, after the same has been twice formally demanded by the Grand Secretary, is liable to be degraded from his rank, and suspended by the Grand Conclave from the honours of Knighthood; of which intimation will be sent to all the Grand Priors, who will cause the same to be made known to the several Priories in their *languages*.

Members cannot be admitted to Chapters of the Grand Conclave, or any Grand Priory, unless in full, or at least half-dress costume of the Order, according to the grade to which they belong: but, during the Installation of a Grand Master, or when special notices to that effect are previously issued by order of the Grand Master, no one can appear unless in full costume. The Guard will receive positive

orders to attend to this regulation, and to permit none to pass, unless in conformity with it. A similar rule is recommended for adoption in the Bye-Laws of Priories.

A Grand Office-bearer, a Knight Grand Cross, or Knight Commander, appearing in a Priory in the whole or half-dress costume of a rank inferior to what he actually holds in the Order, is only to be recognised according to the rank of the costume he wears at the time.

A Knight appearing in a costume, or with a badge which he is not entitled to wear, is liable to a fine or suspension for the offence, by the Grand Conclave or Grand Council.





CHAP. X.

Dues.

THE Grand Conclave being a representative body, composed entirely of Members of some one or other of the Priories, the expenses attending its support must necessarily fall upon the whole of the Priories. For their satisfaction, an annual statement of accounts and of the funds will be exhibited to all concerned by the Grand Secretary, after the 11th March. Small sums may be expended in charity by a Standing Committee of Conclave.

No Priory to confer the degrees of Esquire and Knight for less than Two Guineas, including the registration dues to Conclave: the degree of Esquire not to be granted for less than £1, 8s. 6d., including registration dues.

For every admission into the Order of the Temple, the sum of Five Shillings must be paid for registration in the books of the Grand Conclave; and the candidate shall be entitled to have a certificate from the Grand Secretary that this is done. A Knight may have a Diploma from the Grand Master, with his arms emblazoned on it (but not in the books of Conclave) on paying One Guinea. When one under the rank of Commander is transferred from one Priory to another, the transfer must also be recorded by

the Grand Secretary, for which the fee of One Shilling is payable (in addition to any transfer dues payable to the Priory, according to its Bye-Laws). Knights Commanders and Grand Crosses, on being appointed to these ranks, shall pay to Conclave respectively the sums of Two and Five Guineas, which includes all expenses for patents, emblazoning arms, &c., agreeably to usage. It is not requisite that a Knight Commander should have previously taken out a Diploma as Knight; but a Grand Cross must either be already in possession of a Knight Commander's Diploma, or pay at once the sum of Seven Guineas. A Grand Prior, elected for life, pays Ten Guineas, but receives for this sum his commission as Grand Prior, and a patent as Grand Cross (if the Grand Master deems it proper to confer that honour), if already a Grand Cross, the fees are only Five Guineas.

These, and the dues for Charters, are contained in the following Schedule :—

	Grand Conclave.	Grand Secretary.	Total.
Charter for a Priory,	£7 7 0	£3 3 0	£10 10 0
Commission for a Grand Prior abroad, not previously a Grand Cross,	8 8 0	2 2 0	10 10 0
Commission for a Grand Prior abroad, already a Grand Cross,	4 4 0	1 1 0	5 5 0
Commission for a Provincial Commander,	1 1 0	1 1 0	2 2 0
Patent as Grand Cross,*	4 4 0	1 1 0	5 5 0
Diploma as Knight Commander,*	1 11 6	0 10 6	2 2 0
Diploma for Knight,	0 16 0	0 5 0	1 1 0
Registration Dues and Certificate,	0 4 0	0 1 0	0 5 0
Transfer Dues,	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0

N.B.—The Conclave bears the expense of Parchment, &c., and Emblazoning.

* Previous to 1837, the above rates to Conclave were smaller; but Knights Commanders paid annually 2s. 6d., and Grand Crosses 10s. 6d.: these were commuted, as far as regarded those on the roll, into an imperative life payment, which is now included in the fees for the patents.



CHAP. XI.

Forms.

1. FOR ADMISSION AS NOVICE, ESQUIRE, AND KNIGHT.

*To the very Noble and Venerable Prior and Brethren of the
Priory of ———.*

The MEMORIAL OF A. B.
(*name and designation.*)

Sheweth,

That your Memorialist is desirous of being admitted into the Religious and Military Order of the Temple, as a Member of your Priory, in the capacity of [*Novice and Esquire, or Knight,*] and prays that the suffrages of the Brethren may be collected in the manner prescribed by the Statutes of the Order, and that he may be received accordingly.

A. B.

Recommended by C. D.
E. F.

2.—FOR THE RANK OF KNIGHT COMMANDER.

*Unto the Most Eminent and Reverend the Grand Master and
Grand Council of Knights Templars ;*

The MEMORIAL of A. B.
(*name and designation.*)

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialist having been regularly admitted
into the Order in the Priory, held in
on the day of 18 , and having been regis-
tered in the books of the Grand Conclave on
18 , requests the honour of being placed on the Roll of
Knights Commanders.

A. B.

Recommended by ——— Prior,
 ——— Sub-Prior,
(*or two Members of Conclave belonging to the Priory.*)

3.—LETTER OF PROCURATORY.

*Unto the Most Eminent and Reverend the Grand Master, the
Noble and Faithful Officers and Knights of the Grand
Conclave of Knights Templars ;*

We, the very Noble and Venerable Prior, and Noble
and Faithful Officers of the Priory of the Re-
ligious and Military Order of the Temple, considering that
it is inconvenient for us personally to attend at all times the
deliberations of the Grand Conclave at Edinburgh, and be-
ing desirous that the interest of our Priory be strictly at-

*

tended to, and having full confidence in *fra* + A. B.,* the bearer, we hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint him our Procurator, with full power, warrant, and commission, to act and vote in the Grand Conclave, in name of our Priory, according to the Statutes of the Order. Given under our hands, this — day of — 18—.

C. D. *Prior.*

E. F. *Sub-Prior.*

G. H. *Mareschal.*

K. L. *Secretary.*

I. J. *Chancellor.*

N. B.—No Letter of Procuratory is valid for more than twelve months after date : so that it requires to be renewed annually.

* In place of the title *Sir*, as a Knight of the Order, the mark of a Cross, and the contraction F. or f. or *fra* (*frater*) is used to distinguish the rank of the Member, thus :—

Esquire,	.	.	.	.	<i>fra</i> A. B. ×
Knight,	.	.	.	.	<i>fra</i> A. B. +
Knight with Diploma,	.	.	.	.	<i>fra</i> + A. B.
Knight Commander, not an Office-bearer,	†	<i>fra</i>	A. B.		
Knight Commander, an Office-bearer,	‡	<i>fra</i>	+ A. B.		
Grand Cross, not an Office-bearer,	‡	<i>fra</i>	A. B.		
Grand Cross, an Office-bearer,	.	‡	<i>fra</i>	‡ A. B.	
Past Grand Master,	.	.	.	‡‡	<i>fra</i> ‡ A. B.
Grand Master,	.	.	.	‡‡	<i>fra</i> A. B.

4.—PETITION FOR CHARTER TO A PRIORY.

Unto the Most Eminent and Reverend the Grand Master, the Noble and Faithful Officers and Knights of the Grand Conclave of Knights Templars.

THE PETITION OF

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Memorialists, who have all been regularly admitted into the Order, in the respective Priorities attached to their names, are desirous of promoting the advancement thereof, by establishing a Priory at _____ of which they propose the following Knights as the first Office-Bearers.—
viz.—

Prior.
Sub-Prior.
Mareschal.
Hospitaller.
Chancellor.
Treasurer.
Secretary.
Chaplain.
Baucennifer.

May it therefore please the Grand Master, and Grand Conclave or Grand Council of the Order, to constitute a Priory, by the appellation of _____ and to grant a Charter of Constitution and Erection, in usual form, in favour of the above named, as its first Office-

Bearers ; as also to give instructions to the Grand Secretary to remove their names from the roll of the Priories to which at present they respectively belong, to that of the ———— Priory.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,

A. B.

C. D. &c.

5. DIPLOMA FOR ESQUIRES, GRANTED BY GRAND PRIORIES.

Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam.

DE Mandato Supremi Magistri Ordinis Templi, Conventusque Generalis, Prioratus magni ———— Consilium

Singulis has præsentes visuris vel auditoris

Salutem, Salutem, Salutem.

Notum sit omnibus quorum interest quod, secundum ordinis regulas,—1^o Patente petitione a conventu ————, emissa die ———— mensis ———— A. D.—, Anno Ordinis — : 2^o Relatione audita nobilissimi et fidelissimi Equitis, Prioris nostri, delectissimi fratris C. D. : Carissimum fratrem A. B. die ——— mensis ——— A. D.— natum ad ———, Christianum religionem profitentem, in N—— commorantem, inter Novitios-Armigeros Templi in supradicto Conventu die ——— mensis ——— A. D.—. Anno ordinis —, admissum fuisse.

Quibus de causis, et ut, non solum in ordinis domibus, super universum orbem sparsis, sed apud singulos ordinis fratres, sicut et apud omnes gentes, ordines, societates, personas, cæterosque quoscumque ordinis Templi dignitates et potestates agnoscentes, supradictus frater ——— quibus insignitus est privilegiis et immunitatibus potiatur, præsens hocce

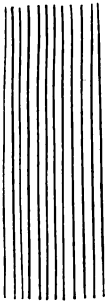
Diploma chirographorum nostrorum et sigilli Magni Prioratus _____ auctoritate munitum edidimus.

Sit hocce Diploma margini, *ne varietur*, nobilis fidelisque Novitii, carissimi fratris _____ chirographo subsignatum.

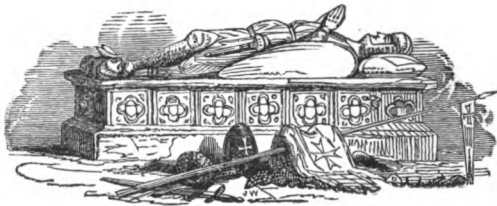
Datum apud _____ in Aula Prioratus Magni _____, die _____ mensis _____, A. D. _____, Anno Ordinis _____.

† fra _____ *Consilii Præses, Magnus Prior.*

Fra _____ *Secretarius.*



*Se T*artur.





APPENDIX.

Members of the Grand Conclave.

Grand Master,

ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MILNE OF MILNE-GRADEN, G. C. B.
 &c. &c. &c. 12th Jan. 1836.

Past Grand Master,

ALEXANDER DEUCHAR, Do.

Knights Grand Crosses,

According to date of Creation.

Captain William Burn Callander of Prestonhall,	7th Dec. 1825.
John James Watts of Hawksdale, Cumberland,	Do.
Captain Stephen Briggs, R. N.	Do.
Major David Deuchar,	19th March 1830.
John Stewart Hepburn of Colquhalzie,	Do.
John Allan de Balenhard,	Do.

Hugh Stewart, R. N.	22d April 1830.
Captain Geo. Galbraith, Provost of Stirling,	24th April 1830.
G. L. A. Douglass of Tillywhillie,	23d March 1831.
Captain J. D. Boswall of Wardie, R. N.	11th March 1833.
James Graham of Leitchtown,	14th Oct. 1834.
R. T. Crucefix, M. D. London,	19th Aug. 1835.
James Burnes, K. H., L. L. D.,	28th Jan. 1836.
James Andrew, Earl of Dalhousie,	15th Feb. 1836.
William Stephenson, M. D. Grenada,	7th Jan. 1839.
G. A. Walker Arnott of Arlary, L. L. D.	2d Jan. 1843.
John Gordon of Cairnbulg, Advocate,	13th April 1843.

Knights Commanders,

According to date of Election.

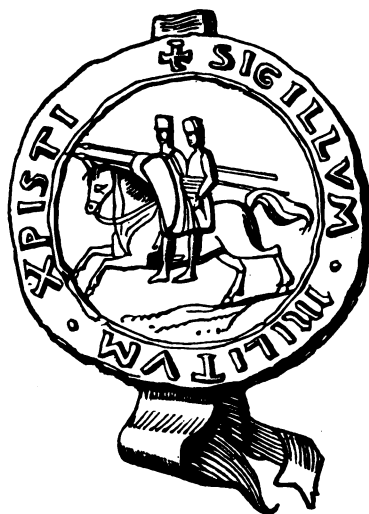
Henry Watts, Lieut. Madras Artillery,	10th April 1830.
Thomas Horn, M. D. Liverpool,	23d March 1831.
Revd. John Graham, Newcastle,	Do.
Archibald Marshal, Accountant,	Do.
J. L. Tottenham, Capt. 3d Bengal L. C.	15th March 1833.
William Pringle,	12th Jan. 1836.
W. L. Methven, M. D. R. N.	Do.
Edward M'Millan, S. S. C.	Do.
Patrick Arkley of Dunninald, Advocate,	Do.
James Speid, younger of Ardovie,	Do.
W. J. Dowlin, M. D. Cork,	Do.
John Campbell, Surgeon,	Do.
Robert Menzies, Surgeon,	Do.
I. E. Featherstone, M. D. Durham,	Do.
W. B. D. D. Turnbull, Advocate,	Do.
Hector Gavin,	Do.
D. M. Davidson, Liverpool,	Do.
James Marshall, S. S. C.	Do.
J. T. Surenne,	Do.

Alex. McNeill, Advocate,	12th Jan. 1836.
John Forbes,	Do.
C. E. Steuart, Bombay Cavalry,	Do.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Dun, 16th Regiment Madras N. I.	Do.
Thomas Henderson, Surgeon,	15th Jan. 1836.
William Forrester,	Do.
James Ewart,	Do.
W. H. Blackie,	Do.
James MacEwan,	Do.
Thomas Boog,	Do.
John Hodgkinson, Merchant, London,	Do.
John Paxton,	Do.
Murray Pringle, Adjutant-General's Office,	Do.
W. F. Wentworth, Lieutenant, R. N.	28th Jan. 1836.
James Douglas De Wend, Captain 44th Regt.	Do.
E. D. Sandford, Advocate,	Do.
Andrew Dunlop, W. S.	Do.
George Cumming, W.S.	Do.
George Frazer, Grenada,	Do.
Captain Archd. Sinclair, R. N.	Do.
Major-General George Wright, Royal Engineers,	Do.
Alex. McMillan, W. S.	15th Feb. 1836.
Col. William Skene,	Do.
Robert Grant of Kincorth, Advocate,	Do.
Thomas Knox Beveridge, W. S.	Do.
John P. Grant, Surgeon, E.I.C.S. Madras,	Do.
Wm. Stewart of Glenormiston,	Do.
Walter Elliot of Wolflee, E.I.C. Civil Service, Madras,	Do.
James Linning Woodman, C. S.,	Do.
James Hamilton of Bangour,	Do.
E. B. Lockyer, Wembury House, Devon,	Do.
James Chalmers, Montrose,	11th March 1836.
Adam Burnes, Montrose,	Do.
Henry Hawes Fox, Bristol,	Do.

William Chatfield, 10th Regiment Madras		
Native Infantry,	11th March 1836.	
John Wilson Ferrier, W. S.	Do.	
Horatio Frederick Lloyd,	Do.	
Alex. Robertson, Aberdeen,	Do.	
John Archd. Campbell, C. S. Sheriff-Clerk of		
Mid-Lothian,	Do.	
A. Boyd Kerr, Capt. 24th Regt. Madras N. I.	Do.	
William Hallowell,	Do.	
George C. Wallech, M. D. 29th Regt. Bengal		
Native Infantry,	Do.	
Henry Hagart,	Do.	
Richard Trotter of Mortonhall, Advocate, .	Do.	
James F. Galbreath, Yr. of Machrehamish,	Do.	
Archibald Smith, Advocate,	7th Nov. 1836.	
Veitch Sinclair, M. D.,	Do.	
Archibald Sinclair, Glasgow,	Do.	
Thomas C. Hagart,	Do.	
James Blair of Glenfoot,	Do.	
William E. Aytoun, Advocate,	Do.	
Mariano Martin de Bartolomé, M. D. . . .	Do.	
William Scott Kerr of Chatto,	Do.	
Robert Chapman,	Do.	
Walter Scott, Capt. E. I. C. S.	Do.	
John Leslie,	Do.	
D. W. Jamieson,	Do.	
Theophilus Bucher,	Do.	
Capt. James Paterson, Boulogne sur-Mer.	Do.	
David Plenderleath, Montrose,	Do.	
Andrew Ferguson, M.D. Montrose,	Do.	
Robert T. Macpherson,	28th Nov. 1836.	
J. K. Macdonald, Captain 8th Regt. Madras		
Light Cavalry,	26th Dec. 1836.	
John Robertson, M.D. Montrose,	30th Jan. 1837.	
Robert Reid,	27th Feb. 1837.	
William Stanger, M.D. Cape of Good Hope,	Do.	

Sir J. P. Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, Bart.	1st Jan. 1838.
A. H. Macdougall, London,	Do.
Revd. Edward Smith,	Do.
Hector Gavin, Jr. M.D.	Do.
James Wilson, Jr. Banker,	Do.
William Wood,	2d July 1838.
Thomas Seaton, C.B. Major, 35th Regt. Bengal	
Native Infantry,	Do.
William Tulloh Fraser,	7th Jan. 1839.
William Carter,	3d July 1839.
J. C. Kingston,	Do.
Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, Bart.	Do.
Charles Hagart, 52d Regt. Bengal N. I.	11th Nov. 1839.
D. O. Dyce Sombre,	Do.
Morris Freudenthal,	11th June 1840.
Henry G. Luttrell, M. D., E. I. C. S. Madras,	Do.
James C. Reddie, W. S.	6th July 1840.
H. D. Cockburn,	Do.
David Whigham of Cornlee, W. S.	Do.
G. F. Maitland,	Do.
J. W. Begg, Grenada,	4th Jan. 1841.
Prideaux Selby, M. D.	3d Jan. 1842.
Charles Thomas Malassez, Barbadoes,	4th July 1842.
James Wilson, W. S.	20th July 1842.
George Vere Irving of Newton, Advocate,	Do.
Alfred H. Corfield, 2d Bengal Eur. Regt.	30th July 1842.
John Ferguson Cooke, Nassau, New Providence,	2d Sept. 1842.
George Douglas of Timpendean, H. M. 93d	
Highlanders,	11th Feb. 1843.
Jacob Van Lennep, L. L. D. &c. Amsterdam,	28th Feb. 1843.
Johan Herman Schuymer, Hz. Amsterdam,	Do.
Wm. Alex. Laurie, W. S.	13th April 1843.
Archibald D. Campbell,	12th June 1843.
James A. D. Fergusson, Bengal Lt. Cavalry,	Do.
John Tweedie, Quarter, Peeblesshire,	Do.
Jacob Klerk, Pz. Amsterdam,	Do.

Jan Willem Willekes, Amsterdam,	12th June 1843.
Joan Gerard Kruimel, Do.	Do.
Ihnke Cornelis Ihnken, Do.	Do.
Dirk Jacob Veegens, Do.	Do.
Henricus Johannes Gerardus Rüpe, Do.	Do.
Gerrit Hendrik Simon, Do.	Do.
William Vallancey Drury, M. D.	23d June 1843.



ARMORIAL BEASTS

ERRATUM.

In the Historical Notice of the Order, p. viii, line 17,
after Kilwinning, add, “ and the R. S. Y. C. S.”



List of Designs.

I.

ARMS OF THE ORDER.

II.

ARMS CONTRIBUTED BY THE FOLLOWING GRAND
OFFICE-BEARERS.

1. ADMIRAL SIR DAVID MILNE, G.C.B. Grand Master.
2. ALEXANDER DEUCHAR, G. C. T. Retired Grand Master.
3. G. A. WALKER ARNOTT, G. C. T. Grand Preceptor.
4. CAPT. W. B. CALLANDER, G. C. T. Grand Constable.
5. JOHN GORDON, G. C. T. Grand Hospitaller.
6. G. L. A. DOUGLASS, G. C. T. Grand Chancellor.
7. GEORGE CUMMING, K. C. T. Grand Treasurer.
8. J. L. WOODMAN, K. C. T. Grand Secretary.
9. WILLIAM E. AYTOUN, K. C. T. Grand Prelate.
10. E. D. SANDFORD, K. C. T. Grand Provost.
11. VEITCH SINCLAIR, K. C. T. Grand Baucennifer.
12. W. B. D. D. TURNBULL, K. C. T. Grand Chamberlain.
13. GEORGE V. IRVING, K. C. T. Grand Steward.
14. W. A. LAURIE, K. C. T. Grand Aide-de-Camp.

III.

ARMS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND PRIORS.

15. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, M.D. G.C.T. Grand Prior of Grenada, &c.
16. JACOB VAN LENNEP, L. L. D., K. C. T., Grand Prior of the Netherlands, (3d July 1843.)

IV.

ARMS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND CROSSES NOT GRAND OFFICERS.

17. JOHN STEWART HEPBURN, of Colquhalzie.
18. CAPTAIN GEORGE GALBRAITH, Stirling.
19. CAPTAIN J. D. BOSWALL of Wardie, R. N.
20. R. T. CRUCEFIX, M. D. London.
21. DR. JAMES BURNES, K.H. F.R.S. L.L.D.

V.

ARMS CONTRIBUTED BY KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

22. WILLIAM PRINGLE.
23. JAMES SPEID, Younger of Ardovie.
24. W. STEWART of Glenormiston.
25. ADAM BURNES, Montrose.
26. JOHN ARCHD. CAMPBELL, C. S.
27. JAMES BLAIR of Glenfoot.
28. PRIDEAUX SELBY, M. D.
29. GEORGE DOUGLAS of Timpendean.
30. JOHAN HERMAN SCHUYMER, Hz.
31. ARCHD. DAVID CAMPBELL.
32. JOHN TWEEDIE.
33. WILLIAM VALLANCEY DRURY, M.D.
34. CHARLES MORISON, of Greenfield, M.D. (3d July 1843.)

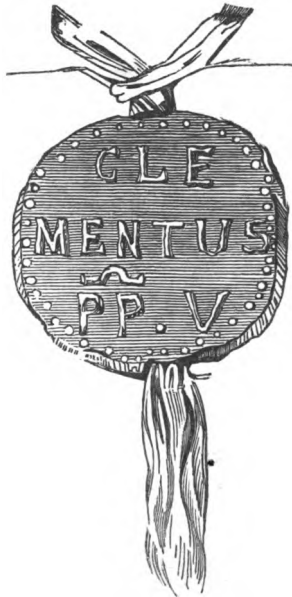
VI.

ARMS CONTRIBUTED BY A KNIGHT OF THE ORDER,
NOT A MEMBER OF GRAND CONCLAVE.

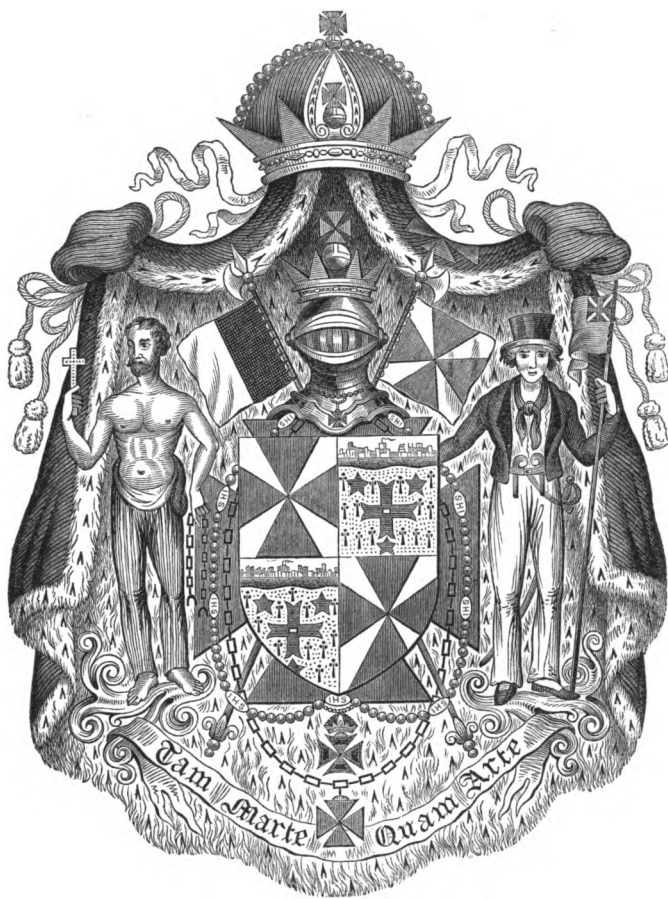
35. W. GALBRAITH of Blackhouse.

VII.

DESIGNS OF ARMS AS BORNE BY ESQUIRES OF THE ORDER,
OF THE JEWELS, RING, &C. AS APPROVED OF
BY THE GRAND CONCLAVE.

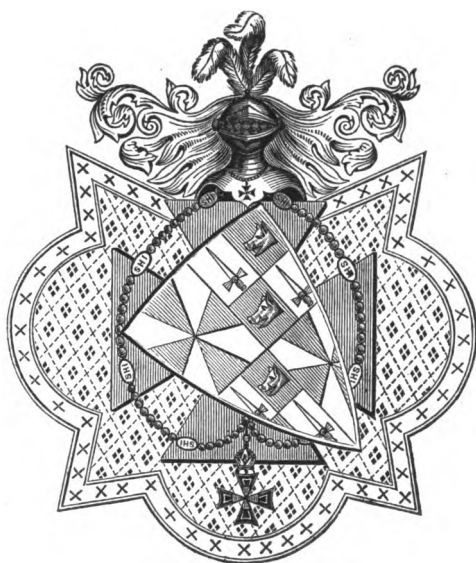






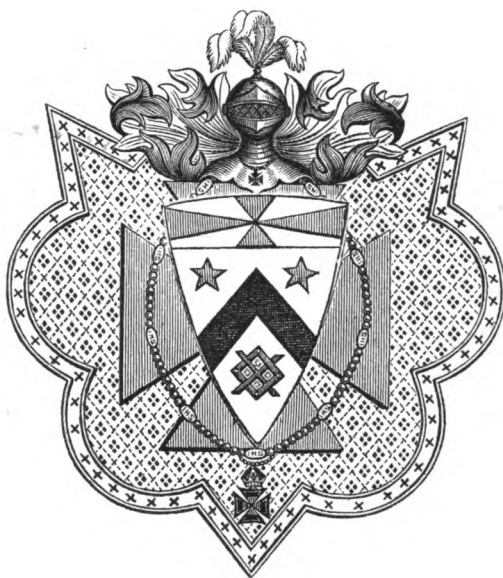
Admiral Sir David Milne, G. C. B.

GRAND MASTER.



Alexander Deuchar, G.C.T.

RETIRED GRAND MASTER.



G. A. Walker Arnott, G.C.T.

GRAND PRECEPTOR.



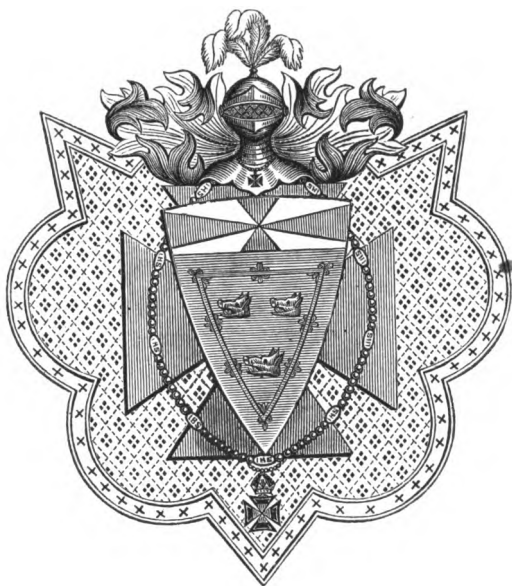
Capt. W. B. Callander, G. C. C.

GRAND CONSTABLE.



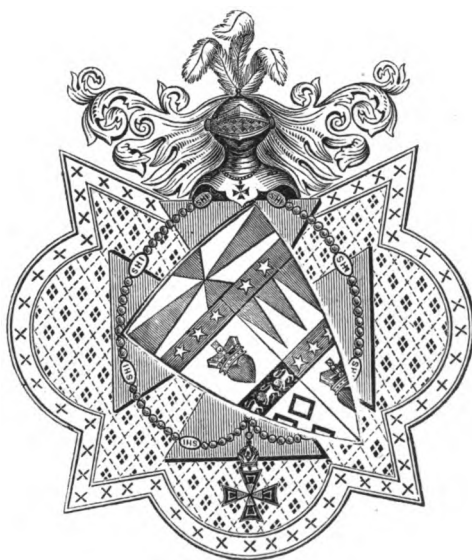
Capt. W. B. Callander, G. C. T.

GRAND CONSTABLE.



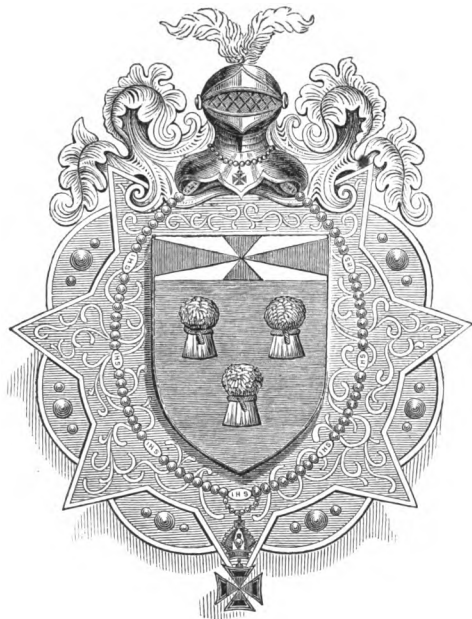
John Gordon, G. C. T.

GRAND HOSPITALLER.



G. L. A. Douglas, G. C. T.

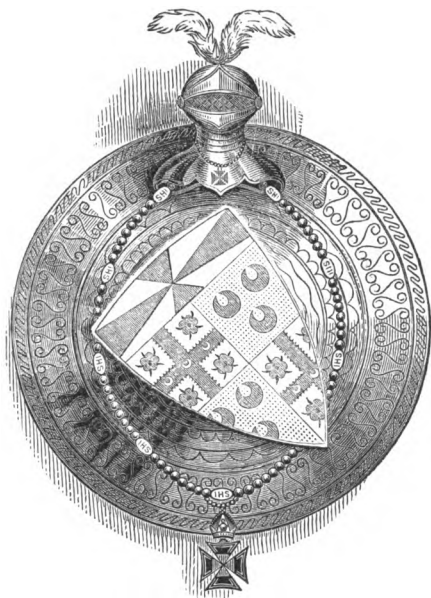
GRAND CHANCELLOR.



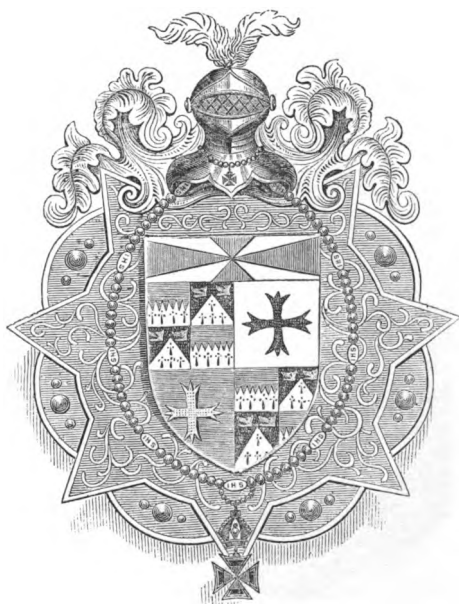
George Cumming, K. C. T.
GRAND TREASURER.



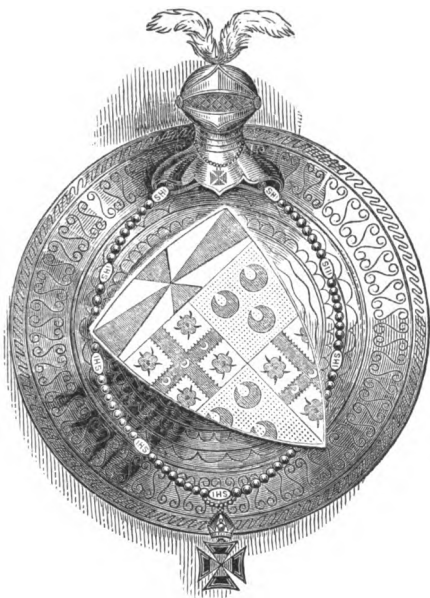
J. L. Woodman, K. C. T.
GRAND SECRETARY.



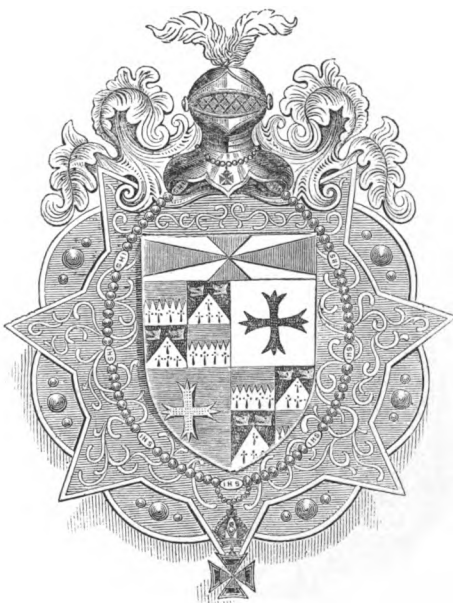
William E. Aytoun, R. E. C.
GRAND PRELATE.



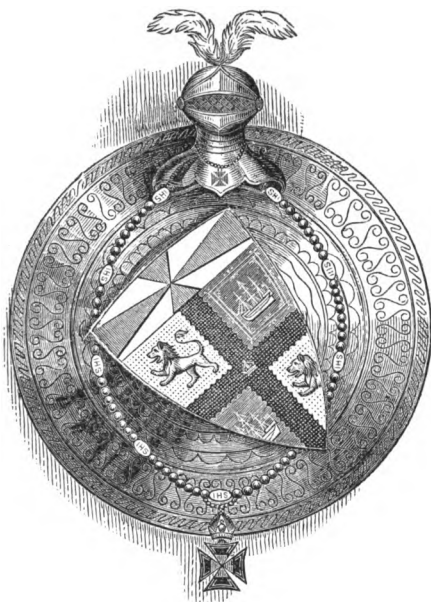
E. D. Sandford, R. E. C.
GRAND PROVOST.



William C. Aytoun, K. C. T.
GRAND PRELATE.

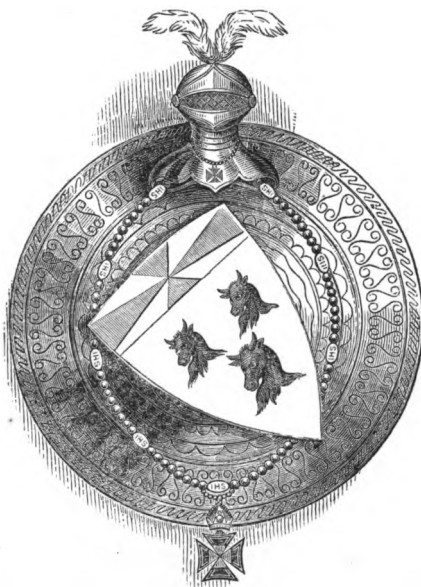


E. D. Sandford, K. C. T.
GRAND PROVOST.



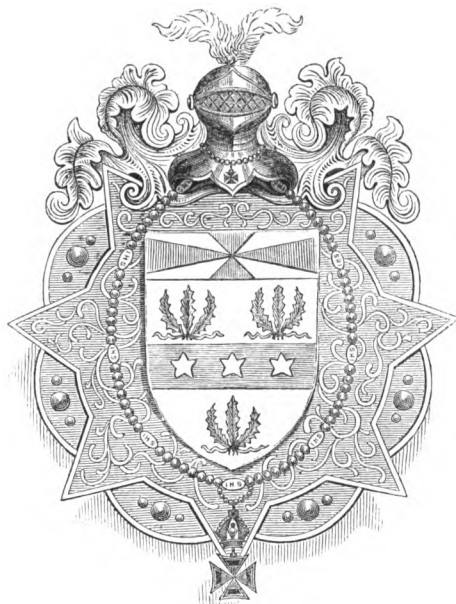
Veitch Sinclair, K. C. T.

GRAND BAUCENNIFER.

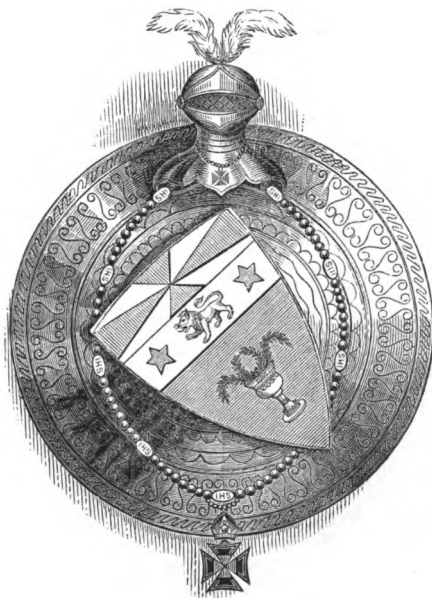


W. B. D. D. Turnbull, K. C. T.

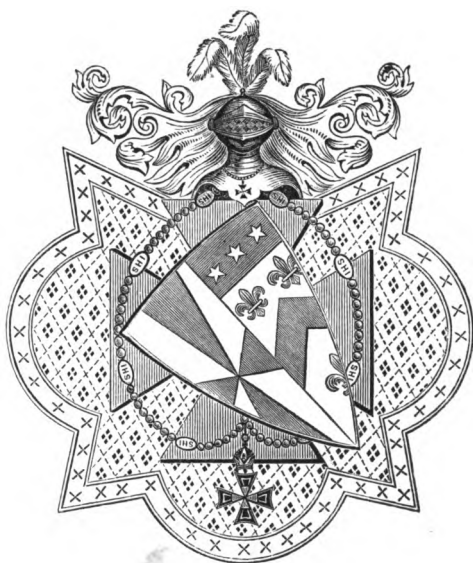
GRAND CHAMBERLAIN.



George V. Irving, K. C. T.
GRAND STEWARD.



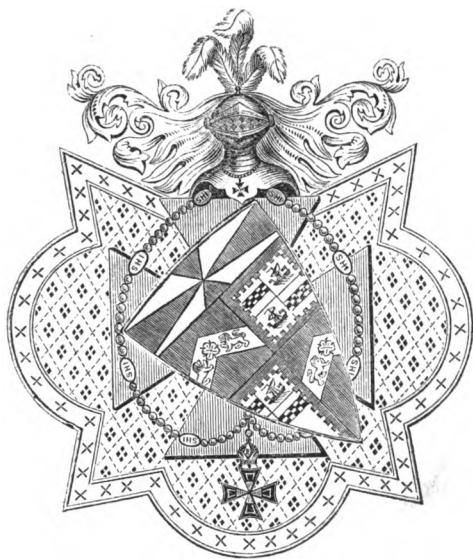
W. A. Laurie, K. C. T.
GRAND AIDE-DE-CAMP.



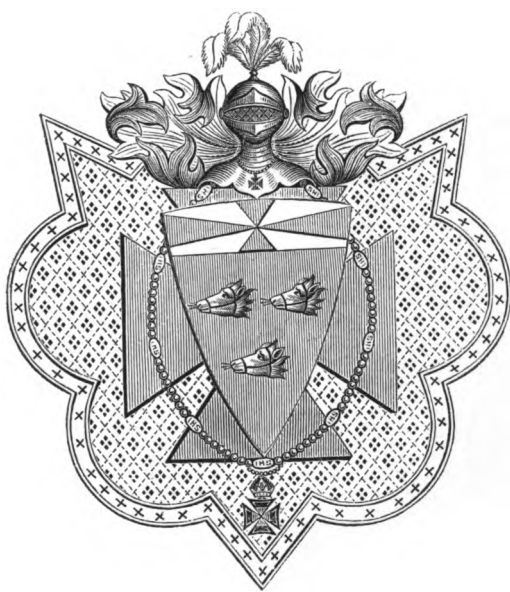
William Stephenson, M.D., G. C. T.
GRAND PRIOR OF GRENADA.



Jacob van Lennep, M.D., K. C. T.
GRAND PRIOR OF THE NETHERLANDS.



**John Stewart Hepburn of Colquhahie.
G. C. T.**



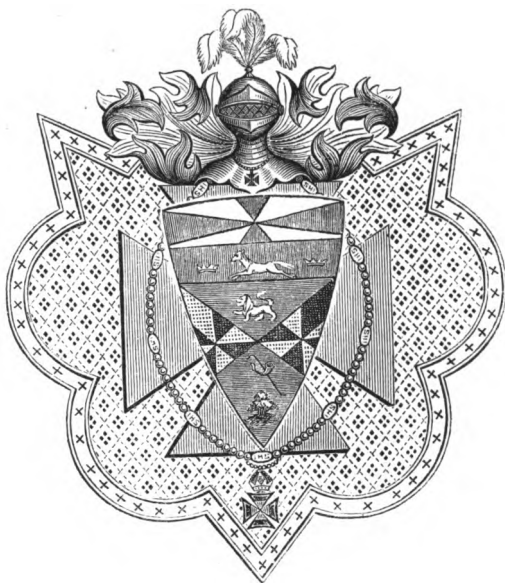
Captain George Galbraith, G. C. T.



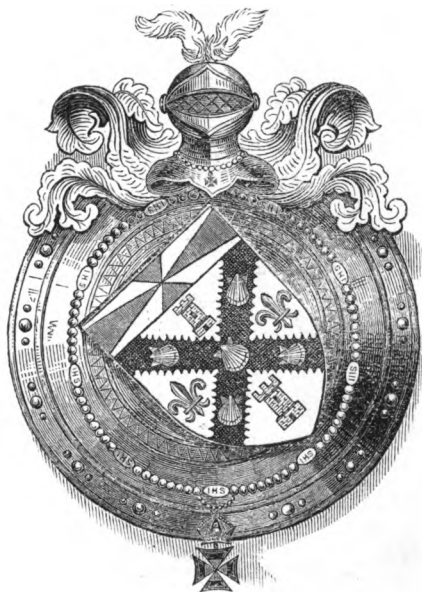
**Capt. J. D. Boswall of Wardie, R. N.,
G. C. T.**



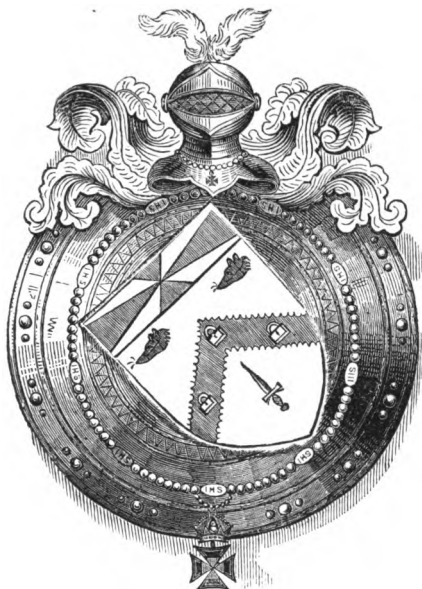
R. T. Crucefix, M.D. G. C. T.



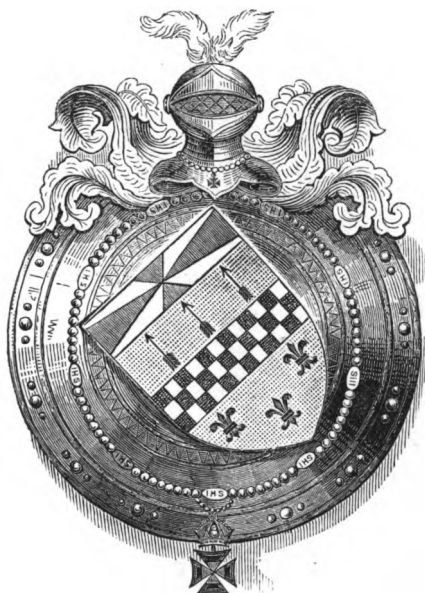
**Dr. James Burnes, R.H., F.R.S., LL.D.
G. C. T.**



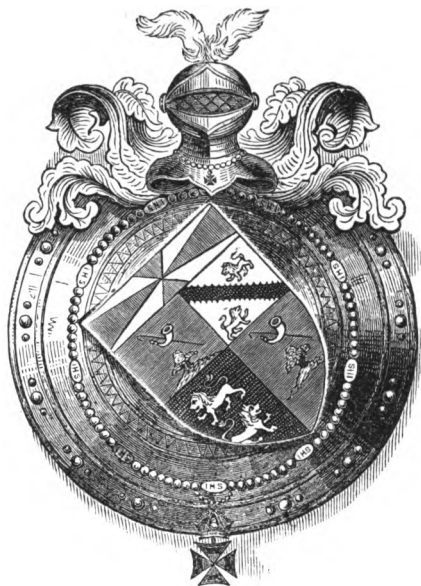
William Pringle, R. C. T.



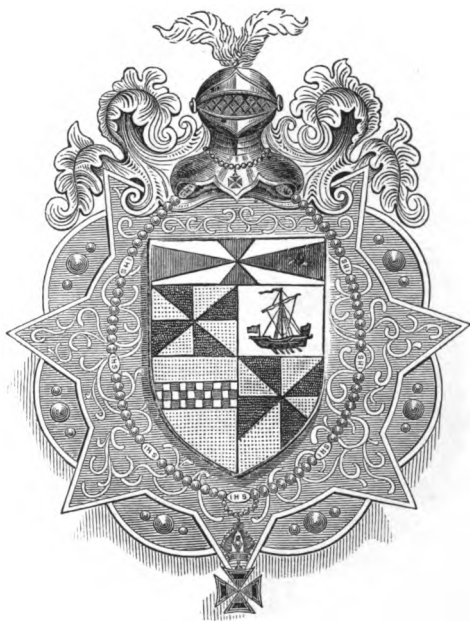
James Speid, Younger of Ardobie, R. C. C.



W. Stewart of Glenormiston, R. C. C.



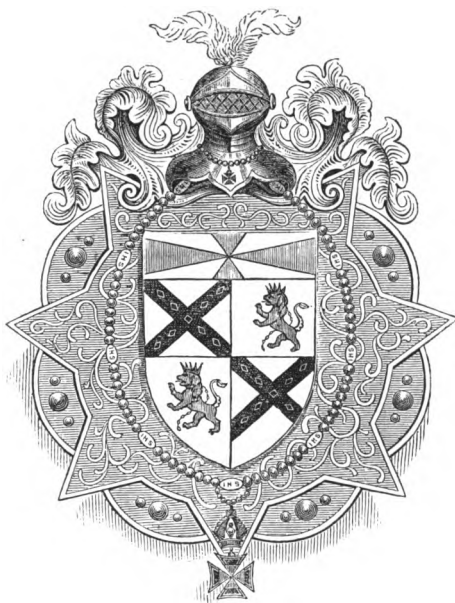
Adam Burnes, R. C. T.



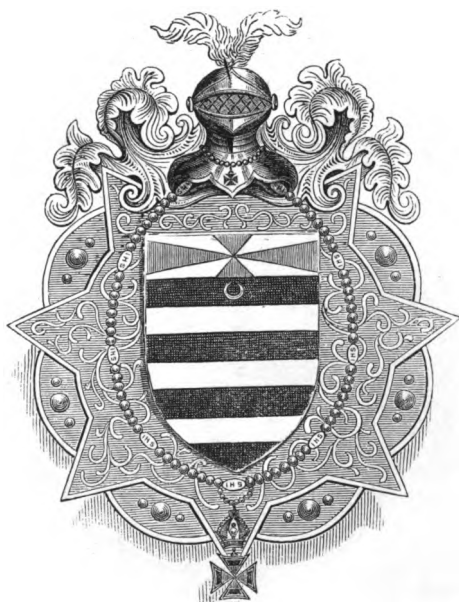
John Archd. Campbell, C. S., R. C. T.

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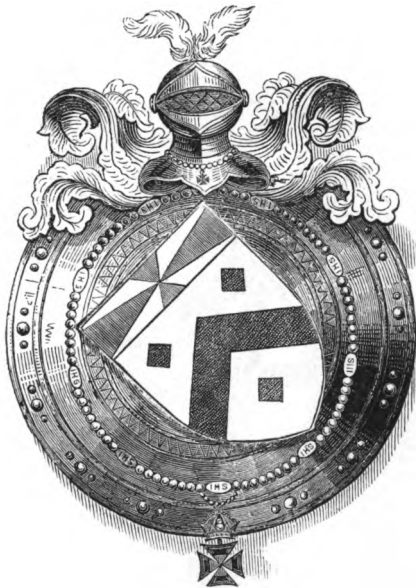
James Blair of Glenfoot, K. C. T.



Pricdeaux Selby, M. D., K. C. T.



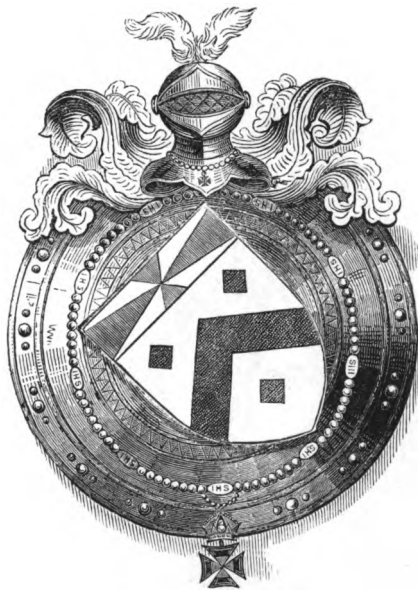
George Douglas of Timpendean, R. C. C.



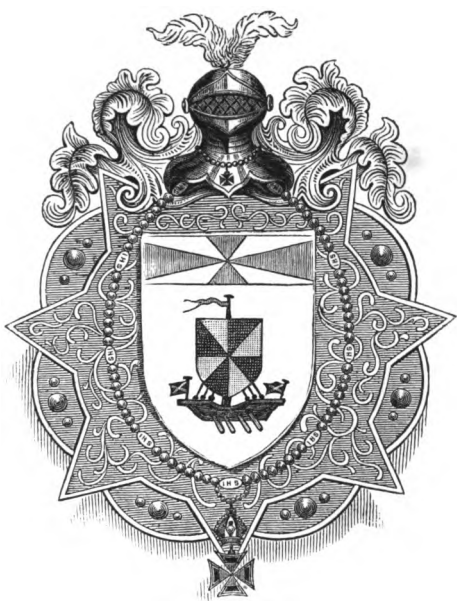
Johan Herman Schuymer, W., R. C. C.



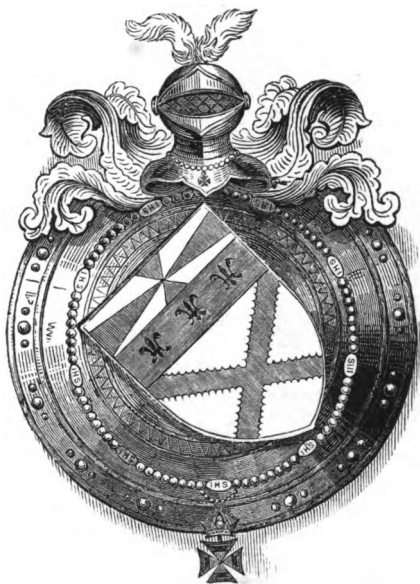
George Douglas of Timpendean, R. C. C.



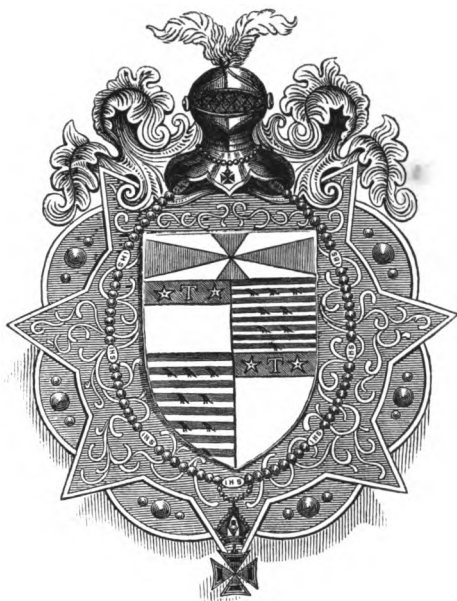
Johan Herman Schuymer, W., R. C. C.



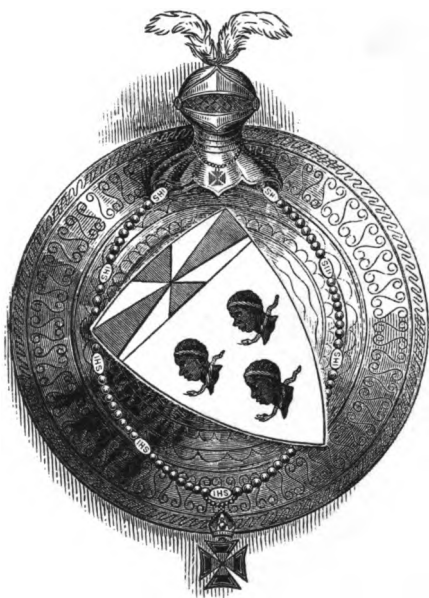
Archd. David Campbell, R. C. T.



John Tweedie, R. C. T.



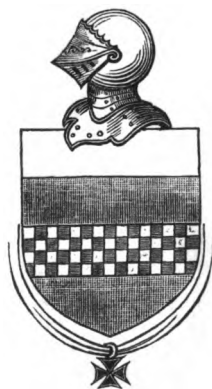
William Vallancey Drury, M. D., R. C. T.



**Charles Morison of Greenfield, M. D.,
R. C. T.**



W. Galbraith of Blackhouse,
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER.



ARMS AS BORNE BY AN ESQUIRE OF THE ORDER



JEWEL OR BADGE OF KNIGHTS GRAND CROSSES
AND COMMANDERS.



BADGE OF KNIGHT.



BADGE OF ESQUIRE.



RING OF PROFESSION WORN BY KNIGHTS HOLDING
DIPLOMAS FROM THE GRAND MASTER.

*Edinburgh, 11th March 1844,
27, India Street.*

FRA.

BY desire of the GRAND CONCLAVE OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, I have the honour to annex, in a size corresponding with the present edition of the Statutes, a reprint of my Circular of 3d July last, to which is appended a detail of the proceedings of the Order, with the additions to and alterations upon our Statutes, brought down to the present period.

To these additions and alterations, I would take leave to direct particular attention, and more especially to that enactment which dispenses with the necessity that Members of this Order, received hereafter in Provisional Pories, should belong to any Masonic association.

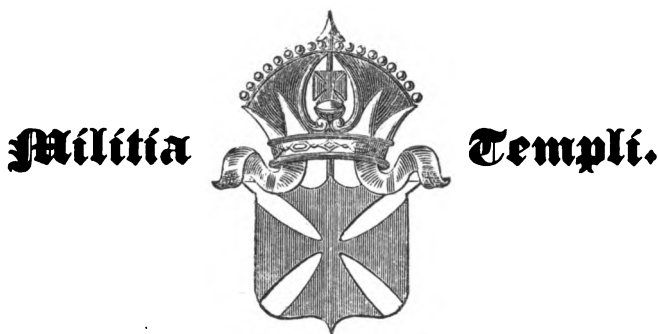
It is desirable that the annexed documents be preserved and bound up with your copy of the Regulations of the Order.

I am,

FRA.

Your most obedient Servant,

⌘ ⌘ J. LINNING WOODMAN, *Registrar.*



*Edinburgh, July 3, 1843,
27, India Street.*

FRA.

THE Grand Conclave of Knights, anxious to advance the prosperity of the Venerable Institution to which they belong, and to preserve the interest which ought to be felt by those Members of the Order removed from the seat of government, have instructed that a Circular, detailing briefly the leading occurrences of the last few years, should be prepared, and transmitted to all the Members of Conclave, as well as to Priors of Priories, that the same might be communicated to the Priories under their immediate jurisdiction.

1836.—In furtherance of these instructions, I have to mention, that about the time of the election of Admiral Sir David Milne to the Grand Master's Throne, the Statutes of the Order were revised, and made more in unison than formerly, with the rules by which our predecessors, the Knights of old, were governed. The accession of Members was at that time considerable, and since then the Order has progressed steadily, and established a reputation, which the watchful zeal of the Grand Master has been most instrumental in procuring for it.

The Annual Elections of Grand Officers on the 11th of March, as well as all meetings of Grand Conclave and Grand Council, have uniformly been conducted with the utmost harmony, and the proceedings thereat, have been based on an anxious desire to promote the best interests of the different branches of the Order.

A Charter of Erection was this year granted in favour of St. Peter's Priory, Montrose.

1837.—On the demise of His Majesty William IV., an Address was presented to, and very graciously received by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose Illustrious Father, the Duke of Kent, had been pleased, in 1811, to take the Soldiery of the Temple under his special protection.

1839.—A Priory was in 1839 established at Halifax, under the designation of “ St. John's Priory of Halifax.”

1840.—Her Majesty's Marriage, in February 1840, afforded another opportunity for the Knights to present an Address to the Throne, as well as to His Royal Highness The Prince Albert, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. These Addresses were all presented by the Grand Master in person, and most graciously received by the distinguished individuals named.

Addresses of Congratulation on the Birth of the Princess Royal were voted in November 1840, and met with a like gracious reception from The Sovereign, Her Illustrious Consort, and The Duchess of Kent.

1841.—The Birth of the Prince of Wales in November 1841, elicited Addresses from the Order, which were presented through the Home Secretary, Mr. G. E. Anson, and Colonel Sir George Cowper, respectively, and were duly acknowledged.

1842.—During Her Majesty's sojourn in Scotland in September, Addresses were prepared, congratulating The Queen and The Prince Albert on their gracious Visit to the Northern portion of Her Majesty's Dominions. The Grand Master having in the meantime been appointed to the command of the naval forces at Plymouth, rendered it inconvenient, in the short time which was allowed, to procure the signature of His Eminence. The Addresses therefore bore that of the Earl of Dalhousie, Grand Senechal of the Order, who was on the spot, and who readily afforded

his countenance in the emergency. The Addresses met with a very flattering reception.

Towards the end of this year, viz. on the 7th of November, a Committee was appointed to revise the Statutes of the Order, preparatory to the publication of a new edition thereof,—the former one of 1836 being completely exhausted,—besides being deficient in many respects. After much labour and research on the part of the Committee, this Work has been completed, and prefaced with an Historical Notice of the Order, which cannot fail to interest those who have the weal of the Temple at heart. Copies of the Work, which has been handsomely got up, and at very considerable expense, may be had, on application to me, at the following prices :—

QUARTO, with DESIGNS,*	7s. 6d.
OCTAVO, with Do.	5s.
Do. without Do.	2s. 6d.

1843.—And the Grand Conclave have strongly *recommended* all parties already Members of the Order to provide themselves immediately with Copies; and *have enacted*, that in future, all Knights, at the time of their reception into the Order, shall each purchase a Copy, to be supplied by the Priory in which they may be admitted. Priors will therefore take care to have always on hand a few Copies for distribution.

From the Statutes it will be seen that the Ceremonial for the Installation of the Grand Office-bearers, has been this year revised and engrossed in the Books of the Conclave.

The Ritual of the Order has also undergone revision on account of certain differences that had crept in; and as only one form of reception is recognised by the Grand Conclave, (Statutes, C. VI.) it is the duty of every Prior forthwith to put himself in communication with me, and obtain the requisite information for his guidance in future.

The Priory of Amsterdam was of this date (3d July) established by the Grand Master and Grand Conclave, and placed under the superintendence of Members of the Order, holding elevated rank

* The Quarto Edition is now out of print (11th March 1844).—J. L. W.

in society in the Netherlands. A Grand Prior has also been appointed for that Kingdom.

The heavy expenses which have of late years devolved on the Conclave, added to pecuniary losses and embarrassments, which could not be avoided, have prevented any accumulation of funds. At the audit of accounts in March last, however, the Conclave was not only altogether free from debt, but there arose a small balance at its disposal. This balance, it is believed, will be considerably increased on the next examination ; and in order to ensure so desirable a result, the Grand Conclave expects that Priories will make regular Annual returns, in terms of the Statutes, (Chap. V. p. 11), and that Members of Conclave in arrear of their Dues, immediately pay up those arrears. Priories which have made no return to the Grand Conclave for two years will be suspended at next meeting, with a view to their subsequent extinction, should the suspension not be timeously removed.

The only Priories recognised by the Grand Conclave of the Order are the following :—

- 1st.—The Edinburgh Priory, Edinburgh.
- 2d.—The Caledonian Priory, Dunse.
- 3d.—St. John's Priory, Castle-Douglas.
- 4th.—St. Bride's Priory, Douglas.
- 5th.—The Grand Assembly, Girvan.
- 6th.—The Stirling Rock Priory, Stirling.
- 7th.—The Grenada Priory, Grenada.
- 8th.—The Canongate Kilwinning, or Metropolitan Priory, Edinburgh.
- 9th.—St. Peter's Priory, Montrose.
- 10th.—St. John's Priory, Halifax.
- 11th.—The Priory of Amsterdam, Amsterdam.

And, of course, the Members of these Priories will take care that they do not maintain any intercourse whatever, as Templar Knights, with parties professing to belong to other Establishments, (whether Masonic or Chivalric,) and assuming to themselves the time-honoured appellation of Knights Templars.

It is with extreme regret that the Grand Conclave has been compelled, during the present year, to erase from the Roll of Com-

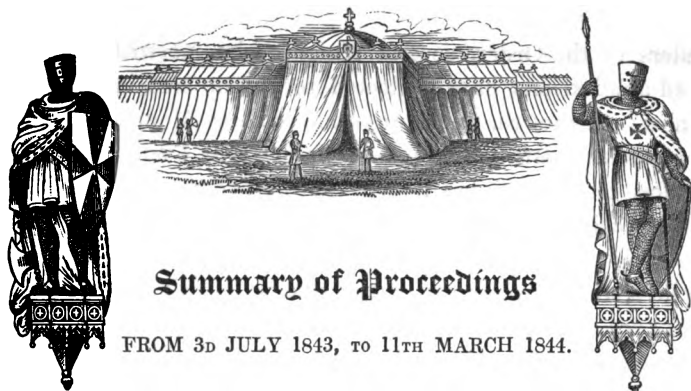
manders of the Order, several Knights who, notwithstanding repeated applications, have neglected to pay up certain arrears due by them. Although, therefore, some of these Members, admitted *previous to this date*, may possess Diplomas as Commanders, none but those on the printed Roll, (Appendix to Statutes, p. 32, &c.) can be received in Priories, or acknowledged otherwise than as mere Knights, until restored, upon special Petition to the Grand Conclave, and of which restoration due notice will be given. Other arrears are due by Members abroad, and of these it is particularly requested, that after intimation thereof, immediate payment be made.

In conclusion, the Grand Master and the Grand Conclave have, in an especial manner, to press upon Grand Priors of Foreign Langues, and upon the heads of Priories under the jurisdiction of the Temple, the necessity of observing, in every respect, the existing Statutes of the Order,—of being particular in adhering to the Ritual and Costume, (Statutes, Chaps. VI. and VII.)—most guarded in the admission of Members; and on no account to enrol under the Temple Banners, any, whatever be their Masonic qualification, whose station, position, or conduct in society, may tend to detract from the high rank and purity of the Institution. Any breach of these regulations will meet with disapproval from the Grand Conclave, and may be the means of annihilating altogether the particular Priory, guilty of such practices. The desire which exists on the part of the Grand Master to preserve the Order, as an exalted and select branch of Knighthood, is evinced, by reference to the Statutes, (Appendix, p. 32,) which shews that since 1835, only five Knights Commanders have been elevated by His Eminence to the rank of Grand Crosses of the Order.

To preserve uniformity, patterns of the Costume, Jewels, &c. are deposited with me, and I shall always be ready to give directions for the execution of such parts thereof as may be required by Knights at a distance.

By command of M. E. and R. the Grand Master,

J. L. WOODMAN, Grand Sec. and Registrar.



Nov. 6, 1843.—At the Meeting of Conclave held this day, the Members, acting upon the recommendation of the Council, instituted a Grand Priory of the Order in Nova Scotia, and created The Honourable John Leander Starr, Grand Prior of that province and its dependencies, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island.

Nov. 29.—A provisional Priory of the Grand Council, summoned by authority of the Grand Master, was held this day—the Lord Glenlyon, the Master of Strathallan, Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart. and Mr. Whyte Melville of Bennoch and Strathkinness, were received into The Order. The pageant is well known to have been brilliant—and the ceremonial imposing.

1st Jan. 1844.—The gold chain,—ring of Profession, &c., worn by His late R. H. The Duke of Sussex, were stated to be now the property of Admiral Sir David Milne, G. C. B. Grand Master of the Temple.

A variety of additions to and alterations upon the Statutes were submitted for consideration, to be disposed of at a subsequent meeting.

The following Priories having made no returns for two years and upwards, were suspended from their privileges for one year :—viz.

ST. JOHN'S PRIORY, Castle-Douglas.

ST. BRIDE'S PRIORY, Douglas.

THE GRAND ASSEMBLY, Girvan, and

ST. PETER'S PRIORY, Montrose.

These Priories are therefore incapable of receiving Members into the Order, until the Suspensions be removed, and their removal officially communicated.

The undermentioned Knights were erased from the Roll of Conclave, in consequence of non-payment of the arrears due by them, respectively :—

J. A. de Balenhard, Knight Grand Cross, 19th March 1830.

Rev. J. Graham,	} Knights Commanders,	23d March 1831.
W. L. Methven,		12th Jan. 1836.
W. J. Dowlin,		Do.
R. Menzies,		Do.
I. E. Featherstone,		Do.
T. Henderson,		15th Jan. 1836.
John Hodgkinson,		Do.
Maj.-Genl. George Wright,		28th Jan. 1836.
H. H. Fox,		11th March 1836.
A. Robertson,		Do.
W. Hallowell,		Do.
W. Carter,		3d July 1839.
H. D. Cockburn,		6th July 1840.

Conclave authorised the restoration, (without petition,) to their previous ranks of such of the above Knights as should pay their arrears, but directed their names to be placed at the bottom of the roll, and their precedence to be regulated by the date of payment. Until such restoration, however, of which due intimation would be made, the above named, although some of them may hold Commanders' Commissions, are only to be recognised and acknowledged as *Knights* by the Members of the Order.

Col. William Skene, (15th Feb. 1836,) and J. C. Kingston, 3d July 1839, were deleted from the same Roll, these Knights never having petitioned for the rank of Commanders, and their names having been inadvertently inserted as such by the late Secretary.

29th Jan. 1844.—3. The pattern of a new and appropriate Regulation Sword for Grand Crosses and Commanders, (not in-

tended to supersede the swords already in possession of Members of Conclave), was directed to be procured and submitted for approval.

The assumption at a ball in Aberdeen, notwithstanding the Registrar's remonstrances, of the uniform of Knights Commanders of the Order, by parties unconnected with the Temple, having been communicated to the Grand Master and Council, they disapproved highly thereof, and directed Priors of Priories not to admit into the Order, without previous communication with the Council, any of the parties to this unwarranted proceeding. The names of these parties have already been communicated to the different Priories.

Priories have been instructed and empowered to refuse admission at their meetings to any visitor (not known to be a member of this Chivalric Institution), whether in full uniform or otherwise, who does not exhibit a Patent, Commission, or Diploma, signed by the Grand Master of the Order.

These and other proceedings of the Council has since received the confirmation of Conclave.

11th March 1844.—The Election of Grand Officers took place to-day, when the following were appointed :—

GRAND MASTER,.....	Admiral Sir David Milne, G.C.B. &c. &c.
RETIRED GRAND MASTER,.....	Alexander Deuchar.
GRAND SENESCHAL,	The Earl of Dalhousie, &c. &c. &c.
PRECEPTOR AND GRAND PRIOR OF SCOTLAND, ..	William E. Aytoun, Advocate.
GRAND CONSTABLE AND MARESCHAL,	Capt. W. Burn Callander of Prestonhall.
GRAND ADMIRAL,	James Graham, of Leitchtown.
GRAND HOSPITALLER OR ALMONER,	John Gordon, of Cairnbulg.
GRAND CHANCELLOR,	The Lord Glenlyon.
GRAND TREASURER,	Veitch Sinclair, M.D.
REGISTRAR AND GRAND SECRETARY,	James Linning Woodman, C. S.
PRIMATE OR GRAND PRELATE,	Vacant.
GRAND PROVOST OR GOVERNOR-GENERAL,	Hon. The Master of Strathallan.
GRAND STANDARD BEARER OR BEAUCENNIFER, ..	Sir David Dundas, Bart.
GRAND BEARER OF THE VEXILLUM BELLII,	J. Whyte Melville of Bennoch, &c.
GRAND CHAMBERLAIN,	Colonel Kinloch of Kilrie.
GRAND STEWARD,	A. D. Campbell.
AIDES-DE-CAMP TO GRAND MASTER,	{ W. A. Laurie, F.S.A. and Capt. J. A. D. Fergusson, Bengal Cavalry.

The following additions to and alterations on the Statutes, submitted on 1st January last, were considered, and unanimously agreed to at the large meeting of Conclave held on the 11th March 1844 :—

CHAP. II. p. 4. After the word “Order” on line 2, insert,—“2. Grand Priors of Foreign Langues who have the privilege of voting by proxy, although not Grand Crosses.”

Then change the numbers 2, 3, and 4, which follow, to 3, 4, and 5.

CHAP. III. p. 7. After the word “Order,” on line 21,—add “according to such regulations as the Grand Council may direct.”

CHAP. III. p. 7. After the word “Temple,” on line 23,—Substitute for what follows in that paragraph.—“As this Order was originally, and still is, a religious and chivalric one, although latterly much blended with Free-masonry, it is not necessary that persons admitted in the Provisional Priory of the Grand Council shall have obtained any Masonic degree; but in order not to dissolve altogether or at once the link which has existed in time past, between the Temple and the Masonic Fraternities, candidates who are not Free-masons shall, upon their reception into the Order of The Temple, in the said Provisional Priory, pay the sum of £10 : 10s.—Master-Masons, and those under that degree, £7 : 7s.—and Royal Arch Masons, £4 : 4s. as at present. All these dues being payable direct to Conclave.”

CHAP. IV. p. 9. After line 5, insert,—“Grand Priorities out of Scotland, may constitute themselves into a Provisional Priory with powers similar to those given to the Provisional Priory of the Grand Council, as to receiving such as are not Free-masons; but in no case can such Provisional Priory out of Scotland be held without the Grand Master’s consent being obtained by application through the Grand Secretary, submitted to the Grand Council, and one-half of the dues payable by each candidate being previously remitted to the Grand Secretary or Grand Treasurer, for behoof of the funds of the whole Order.”

CHAP. V. Immediately after the List of Officers in a Priory,

p. 10, add—" Every Office-Bearer of a Priory must, before his election as such, have received a diploma from the Grand Master."

CHAP. V. p. 11. After line 15 add "on application previously submitted to and approved of by the Grand Council."

CHAP. VI. p. 13, line 3. After "candidates" insert, "admitted in Priories, other than the Provisional Priory of the Grand Council, or in Provisional Grand Priories out of Scotland."

CHAP. VI. p. 13. After line 9, add—" No one in the Army or Navy, under the rank of a Commissioned Officer, and no civilian who is not of a corresponding station, is eligible for admission into the Order, in any higher capacity than as an Esquire."

CHAP. VII. p. 17, line 9. After "mantle," add the word "cap."

CHAP. VII. p. 17, line 20. After "Knight," add the words, "holding a diploma from the Grand Master."

CHAP. X. p. 23. The dues for a diploma or commission, as Knight-Commander of The Order, are raised to Three Guineas, and the charge for a Knight's diploma to £1:11s. 6d. The Grand Secretary's dues on both of these remain as at present.

A Committee was appointed to investigate into the proper mode of receiving Priests or Chaplains into the Order, and to report the result to the Grand Council for approval.

Mr. Dick of the Albion Cloth Company, George Street, (an Esquire of the Order,) having submitted an estimate* of the most moderate terms on which he could supply the Costume of Knights, or Knights Commanders, the same was approved of, and he has been appointed Draper to the Order.

* PRICE OF COSTUME.

Mantle,.....	£0 16 0	Sword for Grand Crosses and		
Tunic,.....	1 6 0	Commanders, not yet ascer-		
Pantaloon,.....	0 12 6	tained, probably about.....	£3 3 0	
Sash,.....	0 15 0	Sword for Knights and Esquires,...	1 1 0	
Cap,.....	0 3 9	Sword Belt,.....	0 5 6	
Stock and Collar,.....	0 3 6	Boots,.....	1 1 0	
Gauntlets,.....	0 5 6	Spurs,.....	0 7 0	

NOTE.—Ostrich Feathers at various Prices, according to quality.

Members are therefore expected to procure their Templar Clothing from Mr. Dick, and their Jewels from Mr. Law, 3, Hanover Street, (also an Esquire of the Order, and who was sometime since appointed its Jeweller), but to procure in the first instance, as directed by the Council, the Registrar's warrant to the Jeweller or Draper for the articles required from them.*

The funds of the Order which are deposited in bank are gradually increasing. All the heavy expenses connected with publishing the Statutes, &c. are discharged, and no debts affect the Institution.

Since the Statutes were printed, the following names have been added by the Council to the Roll of Commanders, by which the steady progress and advancing reputation of this Religious and Military Body will be apparent.

Charles Morison of Greenfield, M.D.	3d July 1843.
Honourable John Leander Starr, Halifax, N.S.	31st July
Honourable Henry Walpole,	24th Nov.
Archibald Neil Campbell, Captain 92d Highlanders,	27th Nov.
Alexander Penrose Miller, 92d Highlanders,	Do.
Sir John Ogilvy of Inverquhar, Bart.	28th Nov.
Colonel John Kinloch of Kilrie,	Do.
Andrew Robertson of Foveran,	Do.
William Mowbray, Hart Street,	Do.
Right Hon. George Augustus Frederick John, Lord Glenlyon,	} 30th Nov.
Hon. William Henry Drummond, Master of Strathallan,	
Sir David Dundas of Dunira, Bart.	Do.
John Whyte Melville of Bennoch and Strathkinness,	Do.
Lockhart Hunter, 13, Hill Street,	1st Jan. 1844.
J. C. Hope Gibsone of Pentland, Capt. 7th Dragoon Guards,	Do.
William Bowie, 74, Queen Street,	Do.

* PRICES OF JEWELS, &c.

Badge or Jewel with Cordon, (for Grand Crosses,)	£2 2 0
Do. do. with Ribbon, (for Commanders,)	1 10 0
Small, do. occasionally worn on left breast, (fine Gold,)	2 0 0
Badge or Jewel, with Ribbon, (for Knights,)	1 0 0
Ring of Profession, (including Engraving,) for all grades of Knights holding Grand Master's Diploma,	1 17 6
Badge or Jewel, with Ribbon, (for Esquires,)	0 15 0

Pieter George Lodewyk Wythoff, Amsterdam,	29th Jan.
Hendrik Krieger Schumer, Do.	Do.
Johannes Broekhuysen, Do.	Do.
Hendrik Belder, Do.	Do.
Gerrit Hendrik Spiekerman van Weezelenburg, Do.	Do.
Arnold Kooy, Do.	Do.
Gerrit Schlegel, Do.	Do.
Samuel Somerville of Ampherlaw, M D.	19th Feb.
David Balfour, younger of Trenaby,	Do.
William Sutherland Stiven, M.D.	6th March
David William Balfour Ogilvy of Tannadyce,	Do.
James Kinnear, W.S.	Do.
Charles Farquhar Shand, Advocate,	Do.
William Paul Stothert Paul, Advocate,	Do.
Archibald Douglas,	Do.
William Dove Bushell, Bristol,	11th March

The following *Errata* in the Statutes should be corrected :—

CHAP. VI. p. 13. For the word “centuries,” read “a considerable time.”

CHAP. VII. p. 16, line 15. After “boots as above,” add “with tops turned over five inches broad, lower half of which *red*,”—and
For the word “Rosary,” on page 17, read “Collar.”

Collated from the Records of the Order, by

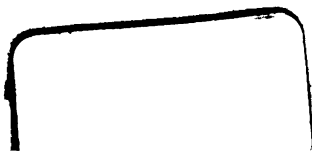
J. LINNING WOODMAN,
Registrar.

P. S.—A numerous party of the Knights and other Members, attired in the white robes of the Order, assembled in the Archers' Hall, on the evening of the 11th March. The Preceptor presided, supported by the Retired Grand Master, Mr. Graham of Leitchtown, Mr. Gordon of Cairnbulg, Dr. Sinclair, Mr. Woodman, W.S., the Master of Strathallan, Sir David Dundas, Mr. Whyte Melville, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. Laurie, F.S.A., Dr. Arnott of Arlary, Hon. H. Walpole, Mr. Balfour, younger of Trenaby, &c. &c. &c. The Red Cross preceded the usual loyal toasts given in general society. The memories of the first Master and Founder of the

Order, Hugo de Payens—of the Grand Master Jacques de Molay, who suffered martyrdom in its cause—and of Walter de Clifton, who raised the Beauseant in Scotland, and fought under it by the side of the victorious Bruce, and a variety of other toasts connected with the history and objects of the Order, were eloquently proposed and suitably received. In commemorating the occurrences of by-gone days, a cheerful and happy evening glided rapidly away, and the party separated in the earnest hope that so long a period as eight years should not again be allowed to elapse without a festive reunion of the members of this celebrated society.

myself
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